THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

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THE SITUATION.

Affairs Around Metz—No Satisfactory Advices, and the Exact Condition of Things Still in Doubt—Bazaine Still Near Metz.

The despatches which we published in our later editions yesterday, and those which were received last night, afford no definite and satisfactory clue to the actual positions of the belligerent armies between the Moselle and the Meuse. It would still appear that Marshal Bazaine has succeeded in reopening his communications with the capital, but it would seem that he has not succeeded in effecting the withdrawal of any considerable portion of his army from the neighborhood of Metz. A report from Rheims, dated as far back as Monday, states that Bazaine, with part of his army, was retreating by way of Vouzieres, on the Aisne, but it was thought that this force was that portion of the main army near Metz which is supposed to have escaped to the west of Gravelotte before the road was seized by the Prussians in the battle of the 18th. The latest reports from Paris lay no more stress upon Bazaine's alleged escape to the northwest, but generally acknowledge that he is still hemmed in by the Prussians at Metz. One report even states that Metz is completely isolated, and that the Prussians have cut off all communications between that point and Thionville and Montmedy, and then, in the face of this acknowledgment, insists that Bazaine and MacMahon are in daily communication. The Minister of the Interior claims to have favorable advices from the armies in the field, which he withholds because some of the journals indiscreetly make public details which should be kept back. If there were any truth in this statement, the ministry could easily furnish the public with such details as would not benefit the enemy, and withhold from the indiscreet journals the rest; and if favorable news had been received, they would not be slow to adopt this course.

The despatches received this morning up to the time at which we write state that the Paris papers are persuading themselves that Bazaine is realizing some deep-laid strategical plan. Advices from Montmedy, by way of which place Bazaine was said to have effected his escape, dated Tuesday, the 23d, mention nothing whatever of his alleged movements in that direction.

Affairs Near Paris—The Prussians Still Advancing.

Concerning the position and movements of MacMahon and the Crown Prince, the reports of last night were as unsatisfactory as those from the valley of the Moselle. According to them, however, the Crown Prince would appear to have progressed as far as St. Dizier, 35 miles southeast of Chalons, and 115 miles east-southeast of Paris. There were reports that he had halted here to reinforce the Prussian right and centre, under Prince Frederick Charles and General Von Steinmetz.

The despatches which we have received this morning, however, lead to the belief that the Crown Prince is steadily advancing on the capital. An official despatch from Prussian sources states that Chalons has been evacuated by the French, and that a Prussian column is west of that point, advancing rapidly on Paris; while a Paris despatch, dated midnight, gives a report that the Prussian advance had reached Sezanne, a town about 30 miles S. W. of Chalons and but 65 miles E. S. E. from Paris. Prussian detachments are also reported at Brienne, on the Aube, 40 miles S. E. of Sezanne, and at Chaumont, near the Marne, 30 miles further to the S. E. These reports indicate that the Crown Prince's army is advancing on the capital by way of the Valley of the Aube, as stated a day or two ago, avoiding the army of MacMahon in the neighborhood of Chalons.

As to MacMahon, according to some of last night's reports he was still at Chalons, while others insisted that the camp there had been abandoned, the army being posted on the plains immediately east, with the advance as far as Ste. Menehould, on the Aisne, twenty-five miles to the northeast. The official Prussian report of the evacuation of Chalons, and the movement of the Prussians to the west of that point, tend to strengthen the credit of these reports.

The Naval Reconnoissance of the 17th.

The unimportant naval encounter which took place on the 17th, and of which the details have just been received, is of little significance. The Bay of Ruegen, from which the German despatch-boat Grille started out on its reconnoitring expedition, divides the island of Ruegen from the mainland, and is situated almost directly north of Berlin. On the narrow portion of it the strong sea-fortress of Stralsund is situated, at a distance of 120 miles from the Prussian capital. The Danish island of Moen, near which the French squadron was encountered, is located northwest of the Bay of Ruegen, the arm of the Baltic which interposes being here about 40 miles in width. The French fleet in the Baltic is apparently inactive, and manifested on this occasion no disposition to do anything more than repel the audacity of the Prussians.

THE BATTLE OF WEISSENBURG.

A French Account of the Engagement—The Conflict an Unequal One—Desperation of the Turcos—How the Germans Fight.

The correspondent of the *Courrier du Bas-Rhin* gives the following description of the battle of Weissenburg, writing from Haguenau, under date of August 5:—

The rumors current yesterday in Strasburg, and upon hearing which I instantly sent out for Haguenau, were unfortunately but too well founded. Let me hasten to say, our soldiers were overwhelmed by numbers; 8000 or 10,000 men of our army fought for six hours against 80,000 men—may be against 100,000 men. The 74th and 50th Regiments of Infantry, the 16th Regiment of Foot Riflemen, one regiment of Turcos, and one regiment of mounted riflemen encamped last night in the neighborhood of Weissenburg. Skirmishers and patrols, sent on reconnoissances towards the frontier, reported no enemy visible, and our men were far from suspecting an engagement imminent. This morning at daybreak a vigorous cannonade was heard, and an immense German army—artillery, cavalry, and infantry—appeared on Schweigen heights (Schweigen is the name of the first Bavarian village on the other side of the frontier), and on all sides around it. The first bombs fell on Weissenburg, and almost instantly set fire to the barracks and other buildings. The 50th Regiment of Infantry was making the morning soup when the balls began to fall in the camp. General Douay, who commanded the division, thereupon ordered a forward march; the soldiers quitted all their accoutrements, threw down their knapsacks, which they were beginning to buckle, and darted forward. The French division had only three guns, the enemy had a formidable artillery, which threw bombs and shells into our ranks. Our soldiers sheltered themselves behind some farm-houses near Weissenburg, from whence they were soon dislodged by the enemy's cannon. They were overwhelmed by the number of Germans, which momentarily increased. The Turcos fought like lions; they charged the enemy with the bayonet, but they were riddled with grapeshot. The two regiments of infantry likewise displayed prodigies of valor; officers and men met distressing losses. Our soldiers were soon disturbed by terrible intelligence—General Douay was killed by a bomb and General de Montmarie was wounded. The Germans continued to fire with their numerous artillery upon our men, houses, and farms, burning everything within their range. At the height of the battle a detachment of infantry came by railway. It was ignorant of that which was taking place, and was on its way to join its regiment. The train was stopped at Hunspach (a station five miles from Weissenburg), our soldiers quitted the carriages, loaded their muskets and leaped into the fight. This battle of one against ten lasted until 2 P. M. The French retreated through the woods and the vines, pursued for the last time by the enemy's grapeshot. The Turcos had possession of eight cannon, which were retaken from them after an obstinate and most sanguinary contest, during which they had destroyed a Prussian hussar regiment. We had no time to pick up our arms and tents; most of the wounded were left on the battle-field. I reached Haguenau at 8 P. M. Numerous groups were in the streets talking with animation of the day's events. Then came a mournful sight, namely—long lines of vehicles, drawn by oxen or horses, containing some furniture and bedding, and filled with men, women, and little children, sobbing. They were inhabitants of Reidseltz, Schoenburg, and other neighboring villages, who were flying before the enemy. They established themselves under the trees in the streets, and townspeople flocked around them. They sobbed, and imagined their villages were all on fire. By and by came through Weissenburg gate the soldiers of our regiments which had been engaged in the morning's unequal conflict. They came worn out, exhausted, having tasted no food for twenty-four hours, weeping this one an officer, that one a comrade. I questioned forty or fifty of them. They all said the strife was impossible, and declared that if they had been merely 20,000 strong they would have repelled the enemy, for their small columns had repeatedly held the enemy in check. A sergeant-major of infantry narrated the incidents of the battle as I have above given them to you. Some wounded soldiers came up, leaning on their muskets. A Turco showed us his arm traversed by a bayonet. Another Turco brought us his captain's sword; the officer had been killed by his side; he kissed the weapon of his unhappy leader. All these things were mournful, and in the silence of the night produced an extraordinary effect. At 11 P. M., two vehicles filled with wounded soldiers came up; they were carried to the ambulances. At 12 P. M., I could see Sisters of Charity running in every direction, seeking medicines, and assistance, and discarging their duties with exemplary zeal. At 1 A. M., the drums beat in the streets of Haguenau to bring the local firemen together. They were sent down the road towards Weissenburg to bring in the wounded and to help bury the dead. Another remark to the honor of our regiments should be made, namely—they lost neither a flag nor a cannon. I write under a vivid impression produced by the events told by me and by the scenes I witness.

THE BATTLE OF FORBACH.

Another American Account—Terrible Scenes of Massacre—The Complete Rout of the French.

The correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Metz under date of August 7, gives the following description of the battle of Forbach:—

The following is an account of the battle at Forbach, which I heard from the officer who brought the news to the Emperor and his staff, and who reached Metz in a railway tender after General Frossard's flight from the scene of action. To those of my readers who remember what took place at Saarbruck, it will be easy to form an idea of the position held by the French troops after the advance of the 2d August. On Friday evening a report was spread in the French camp to the effect that the Prussians were advancing upon Sarreguemines, a French frontier town of nearly seven thousand inhabitants, situated at a distance of about ten miles, as the crow flies, south of Saarbruck, and at the same distance southeast of Forbach. General Frossard, on learning this, abandoned his position on the hill which masks the town of Saarbruck, as well as that which he held upon the hill of Arneval, and withdrew the whole of his forces to the heights of Spikeren and to the Auberge de la Breme d'Or, which is a roadside inn, standing in the valley to the west of Spikeren, and built half on French and half on Prussian soil. I believe that I have mentioned in a previous letter that Saarbruck is protected on the way by a range of hills, and in order to understand thoroughly the Prussian advance, it will be necessary to state that these hills had never been reconnoitred by the French army. They extend from Saarbruck as far as Merlebach, which is a small village about two miles from Forbach, on the road to Metz, and are covered as far as Stiring Wendel, a large iron foundry, less than a mile across the frontier, by immense woods into which the French have never penetrated. This fact is very important, as in the opinion of French military men it is almost solely on account of the woods not having been properly reconnoitred that the troops under General Frossard's command experienced such a disastrous defeat on the 6th of August.

OPENING OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

Early on Saturday morning a reconnoitring party was sent out by General Frossard in the direction of Saarbruck, but I am told by the person from whom I got my information that not a single man ever returned to the French camp. At 11 o'clock the Prussians, leaving their position on the heights behind Saarbruck, quietly took possession of the hill of Arneval, and of that which masks the town of Saarbruck. A large body of Prussian artillery then descended into the valley and commenced shelling the French position on the heights of Spikeren, from which the French were forced to retire, after a brilliant resistance, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The French artillery retreated behind the hill, leaving a number of guns, among which were several mitrailleuses, behind them; but on joining the troops stationed at the Auberge de la Breme d'Or, commenced an orderly retreat along the high road in the direction of Forbach. They had, however, only just reached the road which lies in the valley at the foot of Spikeren, when a large number of Prussians suddenly came out of the woods on the hill to the west, and bringing their mitrailleuses to bear upon the retreating regiments, kept up a murderous fire upon them as they advanced along the high road. At a short distance past Stiring Wendel, the point where the woods finish, the French were joined by reinforcements from St. Avold, at between 3½ and 4 o'clock. In the meanwhile a large body of Prussians had descended to the road from the hills on either side, and attacked the French in the rear. The French army, encouraged by fresh troops, turned upon the enemy, and during three hours a most bloody battle was fought on the high road between the iron foundry of Stiring Wendel and the entrance to Forbach. It has been reported by the French Government that the Prussians had fired upon the hospitals at Forbach, but I am told that this is false, and that if a ball struck the building it was purely by accident.

A TERRIBLE MASSACRE.

The fight on the high road appears to have been a regular massacre, hundreds and hundreds of men falling either dead or mortally wounded, on either side. After three hours' uninterrupted fighting the French were forced to beat a second retreat, which was accomplished in the greatest disorder. They, however, made a short stand at Forbach, and did their utmost to hold it against the advancing enemy, but valor was of no avail, for, although every inch of ground was obstinately contested, there was no disguising the fact that the Prussians advanced surely, though slowly.

COMPLETE ROUT OF THE FRENCH.

At the extreme end of Forbach, that is to say at the southern extremity, is the railway station, built at the very foot of the range of hills which I have already mentioned. That portion of the hills which is immediately beyond the station is crowned by a thick wood, which had been occupied by the Prussians during the battle, and as the French passed out of Forbach on the road to St. Avold, in a tolerably orderly though hurried retreat, they encountered such a terrible fire from the Prussian mitrailleuses, placed on the very verge of the wood, that they were completely routed, and fled in every direction unoccupied by the Prussians, flinging away their arms and cursing their Generals as the real cause of their dishonorable defeat. At first every retreat seemed to be cut off. There were Prussians behind them, Prussians on their right, and Prussians in front of them, for a large portion of the enemy descended from the heights to the high road, and thus cut off all escape in that direction. The remnants of General Frossard's corps succeeded, with some difficulty, in escaping over the hills on the eastern side of the road, to Puttelange, where they still remain. The person who brought me this information, and who escaped over the hill facing that on which the Prussian mitrailleuses were planted, tells me that the slaughter of the French troops, as they moved along the high road, after leaving Forbach, is beyond all description. An attempt was made to answer the fire from the opposite hill, but it was found that the French shots produced no effect whatever on the Prussians, who stood sheltered by the wood. It was now past 8 o'clock, and as night set in the remnants of the 2d Corps of the Army of the Rhine were able to escape across the hill and reach Puttelange.

THE BATTLE OF WOERTH.

Further Particulars by Mail of MacMahon's Great Defeat—The Forces Unequal, of Course.

The following is from a French account of the battle of Woerth by an eye-witness:—

General Douay's division of the 1st Corps had been surprised and decimated by the Prussian army under the Crown Prince, and had effected its retreat upon Bitche by the Col du Pigeonnier. Marshal MacMahon, learning what had occurred, pushed forward rapidly to a point between the Vosges and Haguenau, with three divisions of infantry and two brigades of cavalry. During the interval the Crown Prince had descended the Valley of the Rhine in order to invade our territory on that side. Between the foot of the Vosges Mountains and the course of the Rhine, the valley is broken and hilly. MacMahon, not being able to prevent the enemy entering the valley, desired to rally and collect his 2d Division, and at the same time to cover the Vosges and Saverne. He advanced, consequently, from Haguenau towards Weissenburg, believing that he was in a position where he could be supported by the corps of De Failly and L'Admirault. He suddenly found himself engaged with the entire forces of the Crown Prince on the road from Bitche to Haguenau. The field of battle was inclosed on the east by the forest, and on the west by the lower spur of the Vosges Mountains. The country near the mountains is broken and woody. MacMahon commenced the action with vigor, and his cavalry, attempting to turn the left flank of the Prussians, advanced as far as Froschwiller. But his force, notwithstanding heroic devotion and prodigies of valor, could only inflict on the enemy a greater loss than itself sustained. It was at last compelled to give way before an overwhelming superiority of numbers. Where we had a battalion, the Prussians sent forward ten; we had sixteen squadrons of cavalry, the Prussians brought sixty into line; and their artillery bore the same proportion to ours. The greater part of our pieces were dismounted by the concentrated fire of the enemy's batteries; it became inevitable that a retreat should be effected; and we fell back, leaving the field covered with the slain. The enemy was too much exhausted by the struggle to pursue; and MacMahon, with the remains of his corps, fell back upon Saverne.

Marshal MacMahon had not more than 40,000 men to resist forces four times that number and continually reinforced. All went well till midday. The Prussians were losing ground; Freischwiller had been retaken; the Turcos charged with the bayonet and carried all before them. But fresh masses of the enemy now debouched upon us in compact order from the woods; the Prussian artillery took up a position on the edge of the woods, and poured their fire upon us without intermission, and their shells set fire to the village. About 2 o'clock some regiments began to waver; our losses became very heavy; and a rumor spread about that our artillery was short of ammunition, and that our soldiers had exhausted their cartridges. The cavalry made a last effort, but were repulsed, and then began the rout. Night began to fall as the retreat commenced, adding darkness to the other causes of the disorder, and the Haguenau road was covered with fugitives.

An American Account—The Ferocity of the Prussian Onset—Tribulations and Terror of a New York Correspondent.

From the account of the battle of Woerth by the New York *Herald's* correspondent we take the following vivid extracts. He writes from Woerth under date of August 6:—

I am far from being a rich man, nor am I a person of very sensitive feelings, and I believe, without boasting, that without being a hero I have a fair amount of animal courage. But I would not go through again what I have since I wrote the foregoing paragraph—I would not have my very soul disgusted with the sight (and the deadly sickening smell) of human carnage and butchery which I have witnessed since I put down my pen last, not to be made the wealthiest man in New York.

How to relate what I have seen—how to depict in language which shall bring facts home to your readers, as if they themselves saw what I have seen—is my great difficulty. About eleven A. M. yesterday the whole nature of the battle seemed to change. The Prussians became the attacking party, and, much to the surprise of every one, the French gave way and retired to the rising ground behind Woerth. For three long hours the village was the scene of the hardest struggle of the day. A Prussian division occupied it and the French tried hard to dislodge them, but without effect, by firing from above with shells, and by repeated advances of the French outposts. The house in which I was, the hotel of the Cheval Blanc, was in the very centre of the town, and, of course, was very soon riddled with balls. At first the host and his family tried to keep out the unwelcome missiles by shutting all the doors and windows, but the Prussian light infantry with the ends of their muskets smashed all the Venetians and glass so as to prevent any one firing at them from the inside of the houses.

A party of about twenty, drunk with excitement of the fight, rushed at the house, broke open the door, and prepared to fire a volley into the room. I am not ashamed to say that with the family of my host—the latter being infinitely more afraid than either his wife or sister, mother or daughter—I fled to an inner room, a kind of cellar, a little below the ground floor, where we all remained for about two hours until the worst of the danger was past. During that time it seemed as if hell had been let loose among us. Right and left, front and rear, the street firing of infantry and the mitrailleuses of the French artillery continued to vomit forth destruction and death. The cries of the wounded were fearful, but no one dared go to help them, for even to show your face at the window was to receive a well-aimed bullet from a needle-gun.

The Prussians had got into their heads that some one had fired at them from the houses of Woerth, an idea which was without any foundation whatever. But the balls from the French Chassepots on the rising ground carried so far that the Prussians positively believed they had been fired at from the town, and were furious in consequence. The mistake was one which cost several innocent persons, gentlemen who had gone to the top of the tower of the hospital, in order to see the battle better than from where we were. Fortunately for myself I did not accompany them, although much pressed to do so. I am quite certain that they had no arms with them. One of them had a revolver, but he left it at the hotel; the other had no arms whatever. Moreover they were both far too prudent and judicious ever to commit so wicked a folly as firing upon troops advancing into a town. But the Prussian soldiers—from all I can learn—believed that they had done so, and rushing up to the tower took them prisoners and marched them to the rear. At least after many hours spent in inquiries that is all I can learn of them. The Prussian officers—like all officers in the world so long as the heat of battle lasts—are too prone to believe what their men tell them, and at once rushed to the conclusion that they had been fired upon by the people of Woerth. Upon the bare assertion of these men several of the most respectable persons in the town were arrested and carried to the rear.

Presently the battle began to rage hotter and hotter in the upper part of the town. Knowing as I did the position of the French army, I felt certain that MacMahon had drawn on the enemy in order to give them battle in the position he had himself chosen. For a time the Prussian infantry continued to pour into the town by the little bridge just before the inn. By companies, by battalions, by regiments, by brigades, and by divisions, they passed, all in excellent order, all looking wonderfully clean after having passed the night under heavy rains in the open fields.

I never saw finer, stouter, better dressed or better drilled men. But what astonished me was their number. They must have taken at least an hour and a half to pass at a smart pace, the drummer of each company beating a *pas de charge* in front of his company. I saw at once that it would take—to use a vulgar expression—"all that MacMahon knew" to beat these men, if only from their number and their freshness from fatigue. Half an hour later, long before the greater part of these troops would have reached the French position on the rising ground, the sound of cannon waxed fainter and farther off.

Presently it could hardly be heard at all, and then as I saw the Prussian cavalry and light artillery push through the town and make for the French position I instinctively felt that MacMahon had fallen back, and the star of France was on the wane for the present at least.

And I was right. The Prussians commenced to enter the town, not to pass through it, but to remain and establish their hospitals. The hotel in which I lodged was quickly filled up with the wounded, the dead, and the dying. It has been my lot to see not a little service in the east, but such fearfully ghastly wounds as those I have seen this day it never entered into the mind of man to imagine. Men seemed literally to be mashed into bloody, shapeless masses of gore. In many instances the poor creatures could not be recognized, all their features being utterly destroyed. In others, after cutting off their bloody clothes the most awful tearings away to the very bare bones of flesh and muscle were made visible. Dozens were brought in but to die. What became of the French wounded I could not find out, but a long, long train of French prisoners being escorted to the rear, and consisting of more than six thousand men, mixed up with about eighty officers of their own, confirmed what I heard from a wounded *chasseur a pied*, that nearly the whole of General Ducrot's division, consisting of the 13th Chasseurs, the 18th, 45th, 96th of the line, and his pet Zouaves, had been surrounded and captured by the Prussians.

THE FRENCH AT BERLIN.

They Arrive Before the 15th of August, but not as Conquerers—Their Reception.

A correspondent writing from Berlin, August 8, says:—

"They have come, and such a scene of excitement has never been witnessed in Berlin. From an early hour this morning people have been waiting at the Anhalt station to see them arrive. All through the day fresh people moved in the same direction, until at 6 o'clock the Ascan Platz, at the corner of the Anhalt and Kœniggratzen strassen, was blocked with human beings and vehicles of every description. The quiet Berliners were beside themselves with joy. A tall young fellow beside me, after shouting till he was hoarse, said to me, 'They said they would be here on the 15th, and they are here in good time.' At 6 o'clock the train moved out of the Anhalt station to shunt on to the line to take the prisoners to Frankfort-on-the-Oder, about two hours by rail from here. In Berlin the junctions between the different railways are in the open streets instead of being outside the town. The train containing the Frenchmen therefore moved slowly out of the station into the Kœniggratzen Platz, across the Ascan Platz, and through the dense crowd. It was then met by the Frankfort engine, and taken about two miles and a half to the Frankfort station. The scene was indescribable. There were twenty-two carriages filled with Frenchmen, each carriage guarded by Prussian soldiers with fixed bayonets. The prisoners seemed all to belong to the 50th Regiment of the line, mixed with Turcos. The people cheered the Prussian soldiers vociferously, but there were no insults to the Frenchmen, who took matters very coolly. One tall infantry man smoking a cigarette smiled and bowed, and a powerful, grave-looking Turco calmly but ironically appropriated some of the cheers, and lifted his cap to the crowd.

"The majority of the prisoners were cheerful enough, but there were some bandaged heads and arms among them, and some sad faces. One or two were mere boys, but they all looked as if they would have liked to have another try for superiority; but being beaten and captured there was an end of it, and they had to put the best face on the matter. The train passed very slowly along the crowded streets, with the clanging bell of the engine warning the foot passengers out of the way; and so the first invasion of Berlin by the 1870 Army of the Rhine passed off. The crowd slowly separated, but the accumulation was so great that twenty mounted police could not, for a quarter of an hour, clear the way for the post office van, which became blocked up in the Platz."

NOTES OF THE WAR.

The Disadvantages of Prussia on the Ocean.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* in describing the navy of Prussia, says:—

To sum up the whole Prussian strength in a brief paragraph, we find:—First. That her gunboats are so slow as to be practically useless except for police duty. Second. That her sailing-sloops and frigates are worthless as a means of offense or defense. Third. That her iron-clads are too lightly armored and armed to enable her to measure strength with France. Fourth. That her mailed champion ship, the King William, would be pretty sure to be rammed and captured with a half hour in a general engagement; that she is so long as to be unhandy; has but one screw, and hence cannot be easily turned and manœuvred, and mounts too many guns of too small a calibre, too high above the water-line. In a fight between this ship and the Rochambeau (Dunderberg) there would be advantages on both sides. The French ship has one gun—the 15-inch—that if properly handled ought to crush the other's plating; both ships are at the great disadvantage of having but one screw; the plating on the Frenchman being only about five inches (on the angle), as compared with the Prussian's eight inches, the latter would have a decided advantage in this respect. The battle would be a tolerably even one between them, provided that both are equally well manœuvred; but, after all, there is this important item to be taken into the calculation of chances, viz.:—That, whereas the French ship has but one gun that will, in all probability, be able to penetrate her antagonist's shield, the Prussian can count on every gun in her battery piercing the five-inch skin that is the sole protection of the men and guns of the much-vaunted Rochambeau.

And yet, the King William must after all be counted rather as a great bugbear than as the impregnable floating castle that the governments of our times have a right to demand from their naval architects. Her heaviest gun is a Krupp 10-inch, the ball of which weighs something like 300 pounds—not enough to penetrate a 10-inch cuirass; and it is even doubtful if in a heavy seaway she could open her ports to fire them at all, although she is built 60 feet in beam to give her the requisite steadiness. Her casemate, bulkheads, and battery are so far above the centre of oscillation that the natural roll of the ship, which ought not to be more than 14 degrees, is increased to something like 22 or 24 degrees, and I for one would not like to be around when a broadside of 10-inch Krupp guns was cast loose for action, with such a roll as that in the ship.

An Official Prayer for Peace.

The Bishop of London, as provincial dean of Canterbury, has forwarded to the bishops of the province of Canterbury a form of prayer which he and the Archbishop of Canterbury have agreed to recommend as a help to private devotion during the continuance of the present war. The Archbishop, in a letter to the Bishop of London, states that he found that precedents were against the issuing of a public form of prayer while his own country is not engaged in the war. The form recommended is as follows:—

"O Almighty God, King of all kings, whose power no creature is able to resist, to whom it belongeth justly to punish sinners, and to be merciful to them that truly repent; assuage, we beseech Thee, the horrors of this war, which Thou hast permitted to break forth in Europe; restrain the passions of the combatants; inspire the conquerors with mercy, and the vanquished with submission to Thy will; give patience to all who suffer; prepare for the summons those who are called to die; and set to this warfare bounds which it may not pass. We pray Thee, O God, speedily grant peace to the nations, and so overrule, in Thy good providence, the course of all events, that our present anxieties may end in the spread of righteousness, enlightenment, and true liberty, and thus Thy kingdom may at last be established on earth. And this we pray through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour, Prince of Peace. Amen."

SECOND EDITION

CABLE WAR NEWS.

Bazaine's Escape a Canard.

The Siege of Metz.

The French Evacuate Chalons.

The Advance on Paris.

The Bombardment of Strasburg.

Movements of MacMahon.

Belgium's Violated Neutrality.

France and Belgium.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The journals of last night demand to know what action will be taken by the French Government, now that Belgium has permitted a violation of her neutrality by the Prussians.

The Siege of Metz.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Preparations for the siege of Metz seem formidable, and the entrenchments proceed with great activity.

Bazaine's Strategy.

The Paris papers are persuading themselves that Bazaine is realizing some deep-laid strategy.

The Paris Council.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—At the council of ministers held yesterday, General Wimpfen, who has recently been operating against the rebels in Algeria, was appointed to the command of the corps formerly commanded by General Failly. The council is now composed of the ministers and Rouher, Schneider, Persigny, Baroche, and Trochu.

The Prussians between Chalons and Paris.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The following official despatch from Berlin has just been received. The Government has received a despatch dated Bar-le-Duc, last evening, to the effect that Chalons has been evacuated by the French, and that a Prussian column is west of Chalons, advancing rapidly.

PARIS, Aug. 24—Midnight.—It is reported that the Prussians are at Sezanne to-day.

(NOTE—Sezanne is a town of 5000 people, 25 miles southwest of Epernay, and about 65 miles east from Paris.)

The Prince Royal

of Prussia is reported at Nancy. Nothing has been received from Metz or from the armies of MacMahon and Bazaine to-day.

MacMahon's Movements.

LONDON, Aug. 25—Noon.—The entire command of Marshal MacMahon left Rheims on Monday, hoping to protect Paris.

Prussian scouting parries are near Chalons and Troyes.

Montmedy Advices

to August 23, Tuesday, mention nothing whatever of Bazaine's junction with MacMahon.

Bazaine's reports find no credit.

Prussian detachments are reported at Chaumont and Brienne.

Laying Waste the Country Around Paris.

The Paris Committee of Defense has given an order for the destruction of the crops and food in the Departments of Marne and Seine as the Prussians approach.

[The above probably is intended for the Departments of Marne and Seine-et-Marne. The former is the one in which Chalons is situated, and extends east to Ste. Menehould, north to Rheims and south to St. Dizier; the latter is situated immediately west, between the Seine and the Marne.—ED. EVE. TEL.]

The Empress Hopeless.

The Empress is still at the Tuileries, hopeless and dejected. It is said she has become very unpopular on account of her bigotry.

Change in the Military Situation.

Special to the Courrier des Etats-Unis.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—A decided change is apparent in our military situation within the last forty-eight hours. We look back upon ourselves after three months of disappointment and defeat, and to-morrow perhaps we shall take the offensive. Such at least is the opinion which prevails at the War Department and throughout official circles.

The Retreat on Chalons.

This is the intelligence which I have obtained after the defeat of Froschweiler:—The *debris* of the corps engaged retreated in pretty good order upon Saverne and Nancy, whence they were transported to Chalons by the Strasburg Railway as rapidly as the disorganized service of that line would permit.

Other Concentrations at Chalons.

On the other hand, part of the troops encamped in Centerbad, south of Alsace, as well as the large garrison of Belfort, were sent forward to Chalons by the Paris and Muhlhouse Railway. At the same time an expeditionary force concentrated at Cherbourg, in order to operate on the shores of the Baltic, and nearly forty thousand troops of the line were also despatched to Chalons, where they arrived in five days.

The Total Forces.

These forces, added to fifteen thousand regulars from Paris and the frontier towns near Belgium, made up an effective army of one hundred thousand men. Thirty-five thousand of the Garde Mobile were also added to them, and under the able direction of General Trochu these forces, lately entirely distinct, have not been slow to consolidate into an army homogeneous and inured to war, and provided with all necessary material for a campaign.

Another Army at Paris.

After completing the formation of this army General Trochu went to Paris to organize and create another new army.

Summary of MacMahon's Movements.

After having rallied with considerable loss the last detachments of the corps beaten in the battle of August 6, MacMahon arrived at Chalons, and has been placed at the head of the army raised by Trochu. His first care was to secure his communications with Bazaine, who had been almost hemmed in around Metz by the Prussians.

He succeeded, I am assured, and his advanced post extends as far as Mezieres and Montmedy, and cover the Ardennes Railway and a line parallel with the frontier. A fact which proves that communications with Metz are intact is the arrival yesterday at Soisson of a great number of Prussians made prisoners at Gravelotte, another convoy being also on its way. This fact proves that this day, so fiercely disputed, was not without glory for us, since we have leisure to make and guard prisoners.

Future Plans.

As for the plans of MacMahon nothing is publicly known here, but I will take care that you shall be promptly informed. The Ministry is inflexible on the point, and you would not receive a despatch which I should send.

Paris Ready for the Prince Royal.

The Prince Royal of Prussia seems to realize the risks which he was running and will try eventually to go the aid of his confederates in the campaign, for it is affirmed here that he has retraced his steps and retreated on St. Michael. It may be true, however, according to another report, that he continues his march on Paris by the Valley of the Aube. In any case we are ready to receive him.

Work on the Fortifications

is almost finished, and yesterday the erection of drawbridges at the crossings of the principal roads was completed. Bastions have been constructed at each entrance, and posterns whose batteries will deliver an effective cross-fire. The armament of St. Denis and of Mont Valerian is really formidable.

Another Battle at Metz Reported.

Another battle occurred at Metz on Sunday, and ended in our favor. Something decisive is preparing in that quarter.

The Bombardment of Strasburg.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Strasburg is well defended, according to the *Telegraph's* correspondent. The defensive fire has destroyed all property within range of the guns.

The French Armies Well Supplied.

The French armies are now well supplied with provisions of all kinds.

What the Parisians Fear.

Paris letters say the great fear of the Parisians is that some success of the French arms may enable the Emperor to regain Paris.

When France will Treat for Peace.

Correspondents of London newspapers concur that the French authorities will only treat for peace beyond the Rhine.

Dense fogs still cover the battle-fields.

Bazaine and the Main Army.

It is believed in Strasburg that Bazaine has been severed from the main French army and his power completely paralyzed.

The Advance on Paris.

Chalons has been abandoned. It is said that the forces of the Crown Prince will to-day enter that city as well as Rheims, meeting with no resistance, while Prince Frederick Charles moves on Paris direct.

A Siege Improbable.

La Liberte of to-day, referring to information received from private sources, says that a siege of Paris is altogether improbable now.

The Battle on Sunday.

The *Patrie* repeats formally that the Prussians were defeated in the battle of Sunday.

A Cheerful French View.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The *Journal Officiel* to-day publishes an article, of which the following is an extract:—"Our ports are free. Our fleet will strike boldly in the North and Baltic Seas. Our commerce and industry are active. Our credit is good. There can be no comparison of our finances with those of the enemy. Prussia looked for treachery and discouragement here, and uneasily wonders at the promptitude of the nation in arming and organizing, and understands by this time the more the struggle is prolonged the better is our situation. Our resources in men and money are inexhaustible.

"Though invaded, France arms the entire nation. Neutral powers remain friendly, but comprehend that there cannot now be any question of mediation."

A bas l'Empereur!

The *Siecle* this morning, commenting on the item of news that the Imperial headquarters are at Rheims, says:—"Who cares? MacMahon can only have one headquarters—the centre of operations. The Imperial headquarters can only be a superfluity, an embarrassment, *a pretext for losing battles*. The crisis is too dangerous to talk of Imperial headquarters anywhere near those of the Commander-in-Chief."

English Discount Rate Again Reduced.

LONDON, Aug. 25—1·30 P. M.—The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to four per cent.

MacMahon's Army.

It is reported here that the whole of MacMahon's army left Rheims on Monday.

Prussian Concentration.

It is believed that the Crown Prince will join the armies in front of Metz. There are strong detachments of Prussians at Chaumont and Brienne.

Sortie at Toul.

The garrison of Toul made a sortie yesterday, and seven hundred Prussians were killed and wounded in the action that followed.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 25—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 91⅛ for money and account. American securities flat. United States 5-20s of 1862, 86¾; of 1865, old, 86; and of 1867, 85; 10-40s, 82. Railways heavy; Erie, 17; Illinois Central, 110; Atlantic and Great Western, 22¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opened dull; uplands, 9@9⅛d.; Orleans, 9½@9⅝d. Sales to-day estimated at 8000 bales.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE TEMPER OF THE SOUTH.

From the N. Y. World.

We have before us some addresses from Southern conservative State executive committees which it will be interesting to mention. Pointing to the robbery, disorder, and despotism which racked the State when fully exposed to the power of reconstruction, and the peace, economy, and reviving prosperity which have followed in the train of the conservative victory in 1869, the Virginia address advises that there be no change in the political organization which accomplished that desirable change, and that, without reference to any of the distracting issues of Federal politics, the people of Virginia support a purely State policy, tending to "the conservation of the power of the State in conservative hands." The Alabama address even more pointedly eschews national politics by not even vouchsafing so much as a word to those issues, and simply invites all opposed to the present corrupt and inefficient State government to unite on a basis of economy, honesty, and good order for its overthrow.

The Louisiana address declares that the State debt has, under Radical hands, increased from twelve to eighteen millions of dollars; that the taxes have been raised to 5½ per cent., "touching the limits of confiscation;" that the most enormous monopolies have been created, and unheard of special privileges granted to individuals; and that to avert the entire financial and political ruin of the State it is necessary that the management of its affairs should be wrested from the characterless interlopers now in power and committed into the hands of true representatives of the people. Those gross robberies which have made the State bonds all but unsalable in the market, and loaded the taxable property of the State with unprecedented burdens, are referred to in Florida as rendering a change in affairs absolutely necessary to avert entire ruin; and in the Texas address even a more urgent necessity for the reformation of the reconstructed Government is made manifest. By a law just approved it is shown that the Governor is not only authorized to declare martial law in any county or counties in Texas at his mere will and pleasure, but is authorized to raise a large army in three corps: first, a State Guard of ten thousand cavalry; second, a battalion of mounted detectives; and third, a "reserve" of something like fifty thousand infantry; the two former bodies of troops to be immediately organized and kept on foot.

With this necessarily meagre review of some exceedingly interesting descriptions of the interior condition of the South, it is to be noted that, above and beyond all else, these addresses eschew Federal politics, refuse to discuss negro suffrage, have nothing to say about the fifteenth amendment, avoid free trade, protection, foreign policy, general finance, or taxes, and devote themselves resolutely, as the Virginia address puts it, to "a State policy free from outside influence or intervention." Deliver us from the body of this death, the reconstructed State governments, seems the universal animating spirit; and beyond this the documents do not go. Just as the North Carolina conservatives put forth no declaration of principles, erected no party tests, assumed no distinctive organization, but simply went into the canvass and carried the election on the sole issue of putting the State in the hands of the people of the State, the conservatives of Alabama, Texas, Virginia, Louisiana, and Florida take it as a sufficient platform that taxatien shall not be in such hands as make it organized robbery, or the State government be so constituted as to be by the necessity of its existence "a standing conspiracy against the public peace."

So exclusive an attention to State affairs, so utter a lack of interest in general politics, is sadly suggestive. It seems to say that the South is so horribly misgoverned that it has no thoughts from home; that its patriotism, like John Randolph's, does not extend beyond the State. Whose fault it is we know; and perhaps there is a retributive vengeance in the fact that this very exclusive devotion to State affairs, brought about by a long course of aggression at the hands of the radical party, is about the best means that could be devised of wresting the control of the South from that organization. The South once lost, the negroes outvoted, or under conservative influence, and the radical party is irretrievably gone.

THE NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The National Labor Congress has just closed its annual session in Cincinnati. Delegates were received, committees appointed, speeches made, and resolutions submitted. It is the same old routine year after year. Last year we had a similar exhibition. Then the eight-hour law and the necessity of having a separate political party were the principal subjects of discussion. Now it is Chinese labor and political reform, but particularly the latter. It is remarkable, too, that the same orators and reformers play the principal parts year in and year out. We have the Trevellicks and the Troups, the Coffins and the Camerons, the Macs and the O's; and so they run. Theories, grandiloquent and profound, are presented to the delegates and endorsed unanimously. It matters not what question is taken up by this annual Labor Congress, the fact of its being taken up at all is sufficient to show that it has some direct bearing on the labor question. The most difficult questions of finance are explained by a committee of men who perhaps never gave the subject an hour's close study in their lives. In very fact there is no question in which the Government of the country is concerned but what the National Labor Union believes to be its mission to interest itself about. There is no denying the fact that the good government of the country is a matter in which every citizen is concerned; but that it is the special province of the leaders of trades unions to attempt to take the matter in their own hands, it is didiculous to think of for a moment. But might it not be well just now to inquire for what purpose were the representatives of the carpenters, the tailors, the bakers, the blacksmiths, the stone-masons, the laborers, and all the other tradesmen of this country, sent to attend the sessions of the National Labor Union? Was it as workingmen or as politicians the trades unions sent delegates to this annual gathering? It would be well to have a direct understanding on this point. We know very well that from most, we might say all, of the trades unions of the country, political questions are excluded during the meetings of those bodies. Political distinctions are not known within the pale of these organizations, and if their success can be set down to any particular cause it is to this more than to any other. If, then, trades unionists do not permit the discussion of political subjects within their associations, how is it that these bodies, when represented by delegates in a convention, lose sight of the principle which the subordinate unions ever hold in view? Let us glance at some of the subjects which were brought before the Labor Congress. Such questions as these:—Finance, standing armies, pensions, Indian affairs, the shelter of foreign vessels under the American flag, military service, and the abolition of military schools. These are the subjects of some of the resolutions offered during the late session of the Labor Convention. Now it is all very well for the delegates of the workingmen to understand all about these things, and it is hard to expect them to conceal their light under a bushel; but the trades unions which send these delegates to the Labor Congress have a right to expect something different. They might with justice expect that their representatives should go to work in a practical manner and take into consideration matters having a more direct bearing on the labor question. Pursuing the course now adopted, the leaders of the labor movement stand very much in danger of bringing themselves into contempt. It is impossible that they can accomplish all reforms at once; for pity sake let them leave something for the next generation to puzzle itself over.

REPUBLICANS AND THE PARTY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We do not think it is assuming too much when we say that probably no party has ever been governed so much by its principles and so little by selfishness as the party that has ruled the country during the past decade. We do not deny that there have been Republicans who have loved its patronage more than its faith; neither do we deny that there are, and have been, Republicans true in the main in principle, but fickle and spasmodic in their action. It is, perhaps, to these two classes that we owe many of the recent efforts to sap and mine the party. Some who have had an inadequate idea of its purposes and duties think it has accomplished its mission, and, eager for change, and thirsting to be leaders in new movements, make haste to pull down the pillars of the temple to clear the way for their new creeds. The principles of the Republican party have become history. The platforms of parties are not always a true test of them. When a great faith is in the soul it shows itself, as opportunity offers, in works, and the Republican party has to offer the country a republic preserved, slavery abolished, the republic reconstructed in peace, great highways of commerce built across the country, a homestead law, and many other measures of justice and progress.

Nor have the commercial interests of the country much actual reason to complain. A new currency has been created which has had to struggle under the disadvantages of a credit sunk by a great war, but which has, even under these adverse circumstances, offered the country what it never had before, a uniform currency. When the public credit has risen to par, so will the currency based on it rise. We have no longer a wretched system of local and State banks, whose notes, when taken at all at the other end of the country from that which issued them, were taken at a tremendous discount. Money was scarce, and public and private enterprises were incapable of the great efforts they now exhibit. The recent great development of many portions of the country was simply impossible under the old system.

At the close of a wasting war, a tariff, which in no inconsiderable degree met the approval of the constituent elements of the party, raised for the Government a revenue unprecedentedly great, and afforded incidentally a moderate protection. No mode of meeting the public burdens was so free from objections, whether the question of economy or efficiency be considered. It is possible that some branches of manufacture might have profited by greater protection, and the country been, in the long run, benefited by their prosperity; but the ground chosen seemed to be the most suitable to meet the conflicting views of the different portions of the party. By the reduction of as much of the internal revenue system as those who were at the helm thought could at this time be safely spared without injuring the national credit, the party gave an implied assurance to the country that as fast as practicable its entire machinery would be abolished.

Is there, then, any party in the country prepared for free trade, the abolition of revenue from that source, and saddling all the public burdens on direct taxation? We do not believe it. Neither do we believe that any very large element in the Republican party has made up its mind to any such purpose. What then? Are the efforts to divide and break the party in power on this issue merely efforts of the enemy to sow discord on a point on which there is known to be some difference of opinion? We will neither be so harsh or uncandid as to charge any persons or organs of the party with such a motive. We do not think the most determined of them has matured a system of opinion on the subject, much less that this was done in a malevolent spirit. At the same time we believe that there has been an unwise recklessness, and that indiscreet friends have attempted to sow within the party the seeds of mischief.

It has been doubted by the enemies of republican governments whether parties could be made the custodian of a governmental policy. The government is really a creature or exponent of the party which placed it in power; and in all governments there must be a careful and wise balancing of conflicting opinions. Are parties capable of making these judgments and sacrifices? We think they are. We think so far the Republican party has done it, and done it wisely. Nay, we fear the chief reason for picking bones of contention is the erroneous idea that the party has closed its work. Yet there is no party to-day which has a task so important or principles so coherent. But half of the mighty work of organizing the republic on a basis of freedom is done. Can its completion be safely left to the enemies of the system? The flippant enemies of the Republican party talk mysteriously of finance, but they are neither explicit in their own views nor intelligible in their criticism of ours. If we wish to fund our debt at a lower rate of interest, the most sensible course is to prove that we are able and willing to pay our debts. That is just what Grant and the Republican Congress are doing.

A PERIOD OF TRANSITION.

From the N. Y. Times.

Southern papers which call themselves conservative are engaged in what must prove a useless discussion as to the organization and name of the national party hereafter to be arrayed in opposition to the Republicans. They assert that the Democratic party, in the shape we at present find it, possesses far more elements of weakness than of strength, especially at the South, and that it is bad policy for them to enter into their new political career under such a disadvantage. A very large proportion of the Southern people, it is asserted, were so strongly opposed to the Democratic party previous to the Rebellion that they cannot now be induced to join it, or to openly act with it. We can readily understand the feeling which would cause an ardent Whig of former days to recoil from the Democratic organization, even after so long an interval, especially when we recall the fact that in most of its essential features the party creed remains essentially the same.

Another objection, strongly urged, is that by its record, previous to and during the war, the Democratic party made itself permanently odious to the loyal whites of the South, very many of whom still hold it largely responsible for the disastrous results which have followed. They argue with much force that but for the sympathy and anticipated co-operation of the Democrats of the North, the Southern leaders never could have led the people into actual rebellion. They were assured by prominent Democrats that there would be no actual resistance to secession, but that after a few months of excited negotiations the South would be permitted to "go in peace." So widely was this delusion spread among the Southern masses that the secession leaders were able to overcome the appeals and influence of the loyal whites. It is now asserted that those men will not ally themselves with a party which has injured them so deeply.

But chief among all the objections which are urged against the Democratic party at the South, is that it cannot hope to get the vote of the freedmen. Southern politicians know that class too well to indulge in any hope of leading the negro into the Democratic ranks. The idea would be preposterous. The Southern negroes avoid Democracy, almost upon instinct. They know the party to have been the most implacable enemy of every expedient tending to ameliorate the condition of their race; that it steadily opposed emancipation, and as steadily resisted the work of reconstruction. It is folly, therefore, these Southern conservatives assert, to expect that the present generation of blacks will act with a party at whose hands they have suffered so much as from the Democracy.

The three classes we have mentioned, in addition to the present white Republican vote, form a majority in almost every Southern State, and would be sure to control the elections under ordinary circumstances. The recent usurpations in North Carolina have caused an exceptional election, and similar circumstances will probably effect a similar result in Georgia, and perhaps in some of the other States. Very soon, however, the Southern people will discover that the aggressive policy which so exasperated them was not really Republican, but was forced upon us by a radical wing of the party, which thought more about gratifying a sectional prejudice than of settling a national Republican policy in the future. When they discover that fact, the people of the South will probably take up their political position regardless of extreme counsels on either side. Old prejudices will gradually die away, and new party lines will be established at the South.

We do not believe, however, that the existing parties will be essentially changed, either in organization or name, for many years to come. The so-called "conservative" party, which has recently been so cautiously organized at the South, will prove but a temporary affair. It has already served its purpose, and when the national canvass of 1872 is fairly organized, it will be silently merged into the Democratic party, and never again heard of. Meanwhile, the Republican party will doubtless lose some strength at the polls by its means, but only during the approaching elections; afterwards it is pretty certain that it will emerge upon a broader platform, and, with a truly national policy, will continue to guide the policy of the country for years to come.

Democracy is distrusted and repudiated at the South because of its record. At the same time it is undergoing a transition at the North preparatory for the new *role* it is about to take in the future. It is striving to cast off the accumulated odium of a decade, and to conform to the political necessities which its shrewdest thinkers now see are inexorably crowding upon it. The party may or may not be brought to accept the new policy, but we have not so poor an opinion of the American people as to suppose that a device so obviously insincere will beguile them into oblivion of the past, or into confidence concerning the future.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!

Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.

ESTATE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, assignees in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company, will sell at public auction, at the office of the company, in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following property of the said company, comprising about thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, three (3) charcoal blast furnaces in use and one (1) disused, with numerous shops and buildings.

The assignees propose to sell at the same time and place:—

The property known as the Yoder farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres and 124 perches.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, in Derry township, Mifflin county, containing 107 acres and 29 perches.

A detailed description of all the above properties will be found in an advertisement in this paper of an intended sale of the same property by Wistar Morris, James T. Young, and Enoch Lewis, trustees.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, subject to the payment of the mortgages now existing against the property.

One of them bearing date February 1, 1867, given to Wistar Morris, James T. Young, and Enoch Lewis, in trust, to secure bonds of the company, payable on February 1, 1887, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of August and February.

The principal of which debt is $500,000, and on above interest was paid up to the first day of February, 1869.

The other mortgage is dated December 1, 1868, held by Henry Winsor, Wistar Morris, and E. C. Biddle, in trust, to secure bonds of the company, payable on the 1st day of December, 1883, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of June and December; on this there is due for principal $300,000, with interest from December 1, 1869.

But the purchasers will be at liberty to insert a clause in their deed, excluding any personal liability for the debts thus secured, and agreeing to no more than a recognition that such mortgages exist and are liens.

About 405,000 bushels of charcoal, about 1000 tons of iron ore, about 2000 tons of cinder, about 31,000 cords of wood cut for coaling, a quantity of limestone, together with a large quantity of material in various stages of manufacture.

Also one hundred and two (102) mules and nineteen (19) horses with wagons and harness complete.

Also, 1,942,654 lbs. steel ingots.
41 tons warm blast scrap iron.
17,821 lbs. plow plate, trimmed.
244,614 lbs. round and square iron and steel buggy tire, sleigh steel, rail webs and bottoms, etc.
6 1955-2240 tons steel rails.
10 1351-2240 " " " ends.
105 steel ingots at Lochiel Iron Works, Harrisburg, weighing 60,772 lbs., hammered.
597 steel ingots at Johnstown, weighing 383,786 lbs., not hammered.
5 tons castings.
4 tons scrap.

Also, an assortment of dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, provisions and drugs, suitable for a manufacturing establishment, in store at Forge Works, in Derry township, Mifflin county, and in store at Greenwood Furnaces, Huntingdon county.

The whole of the above described personal property will be offered in one parcel, and if a sufficient price, in the judgment of the assignees, is not offered, they will be withdrawn and sold in separate parcels, as may be decided upon.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchasers of the real estate will be required to pay at the time of the sale One Thousand (1000) Dollars, if the bid amounts to so much, and any balance in 30 days, and they will be required to prepare and stamp the deed to be signed by the assignees.

The purchasers of the personal property will be required to pay at the time of signing the memorandum, when the property is struck down, $1000, and within thirty days the balance of the purchase money, reserving, however, what will be the probable amount of the dividend to which the purchasers, as creditors, will be entitled, less 10 per cent., and on their giving approved security, to pay in on reasonable notice, from time to time, any part or parts of such residue as may be required by the assignees in their judgment, and the purchasers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of their bid, the debt due for wood leave, for the wood cut and bought by them, amounting to about $2000.

JAMES S. BIDDLE,
CHARLES McCREA,
Assignees of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company.
PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1870. 8 22 mth 9t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
Opens June 1. Closes October 1

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.

The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address
4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.

Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.

Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Terms, $20 per week.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address.
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.
26 thstulm 6 26 dlm 7 26 thstulm

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.
6 11 2m

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 2p§

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18 mthd

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date the eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot greunds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, }
W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.
8 13 61t

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. 1870
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. 1870
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
HICKORY.

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1870
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1870
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1870
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
4 13 12m PHILADELPHIA.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE

ESTATE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest,

Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz.:—

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—

The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land.

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables.

Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2352 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 32 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildings of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to $500,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:—

$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance to be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser.

The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz.:—

The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres, 124 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—

Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 53 degrees east, 102 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44¼ degrees west, 202 3-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46¼ degrees west 102 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 44¼ degrees east, 190 6-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.

Also all that other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 44¼ deg. west, 67 5-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 45¼ deg. west, 79 6-10 perces to stones; thence by land of David L. Yoder, south 42¼ deg. east, 66 8-10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 46¼ deg. east, 81 1-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net measure.

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to $11,733·34, upon $3300 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:—

All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a chesnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 93¼ perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samuel McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 degrees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigler, south 57 degrees west, 169 perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones; thence by land of heirs of John McDonell, deceased, and Mrs. McIlvain, north 60 degrees east, 98¼ perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 70¼ degrees east, 89¼ perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance.

This property is charged with a mortgage, given to secure bonds for $1250, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum, from November 8, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches.

The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for $1000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 28, 1868.

The terms of sale of the last three described properties will be as follows:—

Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each when they are respectively struck off.

The balance of the purchase money of each to be paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser.

WISTAR MORRIS, }
JAMES T. YOUNG, } Trustees.
ENOCH LEWIS, }
M. THOMAS & SONS,
6 27 mth 1827 Auctioneers.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 2§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 117⅛.

—Bail writs have been sued out against Kirk and Bergen by several of those arrested by Holden. Bergen, in default of bail, is in jail.

—Our mail service is being performed satisfactorily to the Department. Mr. Creswell hopes to make a considerable reduction in the cost of carrying mails.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE CHALONS CAMP DESERTED—THE FRENCH AT RHEIMS—BAZAINE'S RUMORED ESCAPE FROM METZ NOT CONFIRMED—FIRST NAVAL FIGHT OF THE WAR.

PARIS, August 24.—Telegraphic communication with all points in the Departments of Aube and Cote d'Or is cut off.

The Minister of the Interior authorizes the statement that additional advices of a favorable character have been received from the armies, but the information is withheld, as some journals give details which should be kept back.

The *Constitutionnel*, answering the assertions of the London Times, that the French are in a desperate condition, shows that that journal arrived at its conclusions without waiting for complete reports of recent events, and defies it to decide who now is in the best military position—Bazaine or King William. It adds: "The hostility of the Times is accounted for by the fact that the son of one of its proprietors married the daughter of the Prussian Ambassador at London, and some persons say that the journal has been subsidized by Bismarck."

The *Constitutionnel*, semi-officially, says: "Without entering into details we may affirm that the work on the fortifications of the capital is progressing with wonderful rapidity, and the elan of the population is immense.

"Prussian papers represent that Paris is not the Paris of the period between 1792 to 1815. They will discover their mistake. The capital proves now, as ever, that she is the heart of France. She is ready to receive the enemy. Neither spies nor battalions can break down the wall of defence which her danger has cemented. Should the Prussians advance to the ramparts of Paris, they will find this out."

The process of incorporating the National Guard with the regular army has commenced.

It is reported that a Prussian spy near Rheims, mistaking a general officer for Marshal McMahon, fired twice at him. He missed his aim, but hit and dangerously wounded a soldier standing by the side of the officer. The spy was instantly secured.

The *Journal Officiel* says the amount of the national loan taken yesterday, as far as heard from, was 620,000,000 francs, and when the lists closed last night at least 5000 persons who were waiting to subscribe were sent away.

Returns from Marseilles, Bordeaux and several other large cities had not been received. The lists were reopened this morning, and large crowds are pressing to subscribe. The loan is issued in open market at 60f. 80c. the same figure as Rentes.

The press of the city generally condemn the conduct of the deputies of the left in yesterday's session of the Corps Legislatif. Gambetta's attack is denounced as ill-timed.

The *Constitutionnel*, in an editorial showing the improvement in the military situation, says it is reported that there was another engagement on Sunday, the 22d, which resulted favorably to the French. No further particulars are given.

A battalion of sharpshooters passing through Paris last night created great enthusiasm among the spectators. The moral tone of the city has vastly improved. There is less singing and shouting and more volunteering. All citizens are providing themselves with arms.

The wounded who return from the field receive ovations and are treated with every attention.

LONDON, August 24.—[Special to New York Tribune.]—A special correspondent from Rheims, on Monday, says:

The Chalons camp is so completely deserted that not a straggler is to be seen. We found them again on the road to Rheims, which was crowded with troops of every arm. As we approached the city we saw the French army encamped parallel to the road from St. Menehould, and separated from it by Noirvesle. They are camped on the right bank of Vesle, looking down the stream.

I will not pretend to say what this unexpected movement meant, but it looks as if part, at least, of Bazaine's forces had escaped from Metz, and are expected to join the Chalons army at or near Rheims. There is a rumor that Bazaine is passing through Grand Pre and Vouzieres. What makes it look probable is a strong force of light cavalry here, two brigades of chasseurs and hussars. They are probably the advance guard.

Since I began this letter news has been received at the prefecture, that Bazaine, with part of his army, is in fast retreat by Vouzieres, very hard pressed by the Prussians. He was obliged to abandon his retreat on the Verdun road, which was completely in possession of the Prussians, and that is why all prisoners and munitions were sent back from Verdun to Rheims.

If any force has succeeded in reaching Vouziers, or is on the road thither, it must have escaped from Metz on the northwest, or is perhaps that column which we believe had got past Gravelotte before the Prussians seized the road, on the 18th inst., but no word has come direct from Bazaine for two days, and my belief is that he is cut off. At any rate his nearest line of retreat was closed, and if he has been driven off into Argonnes there is no telling when it is expected a junction of his forces with those of McMahon can be accomplished, and if they join, who is to command, for neither will serve under the other.

Discontent is spreading fast among the officers, who are discouraged by the failure of Bazaine thus far to unite with McMahon.

His letter, although written two days ago, and arriving this morning by post, supplies the latest news of the position of the French forces that has been allowed to come by telegraph. It lends an air of probability to the extraordinary story that Bazaine had made his escape, with part of his forces, from Metz, cutting through the extended lines of the Prussians; a story of which there is as yet no word of confirmation from the Prussian side.

French telegrams, both dated yesterday morning and evening, and received in London simultaneously this morning, place McMahon first at Chalons and then at Rheims. The latter is true, as the above letter shows.

I have the highest authority for contradicting the statement of the French that the Prussians had sought permission from the French to transport their wounded through Luxemburg. The French insist on this as implied admission of defeat. What happened was this:

The Prussian government applied to know whether they would consider the transportation of wounded men through Luxemburg a violation of its neutrality. The English government asked the French authorities whether they objected and the French replied, "yes; because it opens the Prussian railway to the unrestricted transmission of troops and supplies." Prussia rejoins: "Three-fifths of the wounded we want to send are French. If you object we must attend to our own first nor are the military trains capable of being employed for the wounded."

Gladstone favors the Prussian view, but Hammond, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, opposes on technical grounds; and if the French insist on their view nothing will be done, and the French wounded will have their own government to thank for needlessly prolonging their sufferings.

The reported meeting of foreign ambassadors in Paris, to consider possible terms of peace is wholly discredited. Prussia would consider such a meeting, held in the enemy's capital, a gross discourtesy. Such initiative would be regarded as serious if taken in London or St. Petersburg, but in Paris almost as a violation of neutrality, and Prussia neither believes the statement nor would listen for a moment to any proposal so originating.

A special correspondent sends from Hamburg on Monday, an account of the first naval engagement of the war. On the morning of the 17th, the German dispatch boat Grelle started out the bay of Rugen, to reconnoitre the position and strength of the French ships of war, whose arrival in the neighborhood had been reported, though nobody had as yet seen them.

After proceeding at sea until within sight of the Danish island of Moen, the Grelle at length discovered the tall masts of the squadron, consisting of seven ironclad frigates and a couple of smaller vessels, and approached boldly until within three thousand paces. The French then opened fire and directed several broadsides at the little craft, at the same time giving chase. Every now and then she laid to to fire a few shots at her pursuers from her two rifled twelve-pounders in answer to the guns of the whole fleet. She lured them to follow her as far as Post-house, at Wittom, where three gun-boats, the Drache, Blitz and Salamander, were lying, which, on hearing the report of cannonading at sea, immediately got up steam and weighed anchor to stand by their consort.

The Commodore of the little squadron, Captain Count Von Walderz, made signal for the commander of each gunboat to attack the enemy at his own discretion, which produced loud cheers, and they all steamed out ready for action with the superior force of the enemy. After a running fight of three hours the gunboats, finding their guns were harmless against the plated sides of the iron-clads, returned to the protection of their shore batteries.

It is thought that the French fired either too high or too low, but it was difficult in a fresh breeze to take steady aim at the little gunboat, lying low in the water and painted gray, so as to be almost invisible.

Several shots from the gunboats hit their mark, and shells from the Salamander were seen to explode on the desk of one of the ships, and must have done some damage to the men at their guns.

The German flotilla suffered no losses whatever, though it might have been very different had any of the heavy twenty-eight centimere shells, fired from the French ships, exploded on the deck of the gunboats. The latter having filled up their stock of ammunition and coals at Stralsund, returned to their stations on the outer roads, where they are on outpost duty.

BELGIUM.

King Leopold's Speech to his Parliament—The European Crisis and the National Duty.

The following is the complete text of the speech of King Leopold II on the opening of the Belgian Parliament, at Brussels, on Monday, August 6:—

"At the moment when events abroad excite in our hearts patriotic feelings, I was anxious to see the national representatives united around me. I indulge in the hope that the scourge of war will not stain our soil with blood, and that Belgium, inoffensive and well-inclined towards all, will not witness the infringement of a neutrality imposed on her and guaranteed by each of the five great Powers of Europe. The Emperor of the French has written to me to state that his formal intention—in conformity with his international obligations—is to respect the neutrality of Belgium. His Imperial Majesty at the same time expresses his desire to be confirmed in the opinion he entertains that my kingdom will cause its neutrality to be respected by all means in its power. I was happy to be able to declare in my answer that his Majesty was not mistaken as to our intentions.

"The King of Prussia's Government has also hastened to give me a written assurance that Belgian neutrality shall be respected by it so long as the other belligerent parties shall not have violated the existing treaties.

"Among the friendly testimonials which I have received from foreign powers, I am happy to cite, with a gratitude in which the whole country will share, the solicitude of the Queen of Great Britain's Government for the interests of Belgian nationality, and the generous supports which those sentiments have found in the Parliament and public opinion of England.

"Belgium, on her side, in the position in which international law has placed her, will not forget what she owes to other States nor her duties towards herself. She will know how, during the war, to maintain in her conscientious neutrality the honest and sincere character which she has always endeavored to give to her relations in times of peace. In conformity with the desire of the belligerents themselves, she will hold herself ready to defend herself with all the ardor of her patriotism and all the resources that a nation derives from the energies of its will. My Government has already taken on its own responsibility the measures which circumstances demand, and to which the two chambers will not refuse their approbation. In the midst of the anxieties which so naturally occupy your minds the Government will only submit to you during your extraordinary session some bills of an urgent character, the adoption of which cannot be delayed til other times. Belgium, gentlemen, has already gone through more than one perilous trial. None has been of the gravity of that through which she is now passing. By her prudence, upright sentiments, and firm patriotism she will be able to show that she is worthy of herself, of the esteem which the other nations accord to her, and of the prosperity which her free institutions have procured for her.

"The Belgian nation has a profound consciousness of its right; it knows the value of the wealth which during the last forty years it has so successfully acquired and so honorably employed. It is not ready to forget that what it has now to preserve is the welfare, liberty, honor, and even the existence of the country. In presence of so sacred a cause let all Belgian hearts be united. In the accomplishment of such duties people and King will never have but one soul and one cry—

"*Vive la Belgique independante!*

"God watches over her and protects her rights."

All the phrases of the royal speech were warmly applauded, and the enthusiasm rose to its height at the passage relative to England. Prolonged cries of "*Vive l'Angleterre!*" then resounded on all sides. The King and Queen were most warmly greeted both on their arrival and departure.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

German Successes Not the Result of Luck.

The *Saturday Review* declares that no one can say the German successes have been the result of luck. There are several distinct causes to which they can be clearly traced. In the first place, they have a very great superiority in numbers. In the next place, the generalship of the French has been atrocious. The Austrians in the worst days of the Aulic Council were never worse handled. Whether the fault has been entirely with the Emperor, or whether his marshals were as incapable as he was, is unknown; but, in one shape or other, supreme incapacity has presided over the French army, and hurled it hopeless on its fate.

The Belgian Treaty.

The *Spectator* maintains that only two serious objections have been raised to the treaty, and that both of them admit of easy answers. It is alleged by Lord Cairns and Mr. Disraeli that in the event of an invasion of Belgium our refusal to co-operate with our ally in the general operations of the war would be utterly worthless. We could not, for example, fight France in alliance with Prussia without aiding Prussia or without resisting France at any point at which she might attack. That is true, but then we could not fight France alone without aiding Prussia also. The use of the stipulation is to enable us to retire when the object is accomplished, to limit the object of the war, and to exonerate us from any necessity of securing advantages for any power other than ourselves and Belgium.

The "Marseillaise."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: The war between France and Prussia has notoriously given a new value to the national anthem of the first revolution. Surprised to find that they are encouraged to sing a melody which they were so long obliged to hum in secret, through fear of being silenced by the police, the French are determined to make the best of their opportunity, and at every theatre in Paris the "Marseillaise" is shouted on the stage to the delight of an enthusiastic public. Although the words and music were composed in reference, not to an Empire, but to a Republic, people are begining to remember that the composition was originally called "Le Chant de l'Armee du Rhin," and consequently to find that a square peg may be made to fit a round hole more easily than might, at the first glance, be suspected.

The Prussian Conditions.

The *Telegraph* regards the defeat of the French as a foregone conclusion, and speculates on the terms the victorious Prussians will impose. Of late years, the glory of the Seven Days' campaign, with the constant dread of a French invasion, has reconciled the Prussians to the endurance of the military organization established under Stein's administration; but no prophet is needed to foretell that, with the commercial and industrial development of Prussia, the day is not distant when she will be obliged to abandon an exceptional system of army service. Knowing this, the Prussian Government is bound to anticipate the possibility of having at some future day to defend itself against a French aggression under far less favorable conditions. Moreover, the mere necessity of keeping up an immense armed force in order to protect the soil of Germany is in itself ruinous to the Fatherland. One should not therefore be surprised if Prussia insisted upon a permanent reduction of the French standing army as an essential condition of any pacific arrangement. In that case the plan of reduction would be embodied in a proposition for mutual disarmament. In the contrary event, the one certain result of any enforced diminution of the French armies will be, so soon as the force of external pressure is removed, to incite the nation to disregard the spirit, if not the letter, of the restriction; as Prussia herself did in the days when the First Napoleon placed a limit upon the number of troops that she was permitted to keep under arms. Alsace, where German is still the universal language of the population, might be annexed without much opposition on the part of its inhabitants; but the possession of that province by Germany would be a standing source of irritation to France.

M. Farcy's Gunboat.

The famous gunboat invented by M. Farcy, naval lieutenant, has been sent from Cherbourg to Strasbourg, by way of the Seine and the canals. This gunboat seems to have solved the problem of a craft possessing a very light draft of water, and able to carry a single gun of the largest known calibre. It was built at St. Denis, near Paris, in the workshop of Cladarede & Co., and is nothing more than a floating gun-carriage. Its dimensions were 15 metres in length by 4 metres 60 centimetres in breadth; and although it has a displacement of 44 tons, it draws but three feet of water. This is due to the peculiar construction of the hull, which is grooved longitudinally, the grooves so dividing the water as to offer the least resistance, giving at the same time great steadiness to the vessel. It is propelled by two small engines of five nominal horse-power, capable of working up to 40, and connected with two independent screws. Its average speed is six knots and a half, abundantly sufficient for fighting purposes. By the help of its two screws it turns with unusual quickness, and in the same length of time whether with the rudder alone or with the two screws, in either case not exceeding one minute five seconds for a complete circle. But the diameter of the circle varies, being about 220 with the rudder alone, while with the help of the two screws acting in opposite directions the vessel turns literally in its own length. It is needless to remark on the importance of the readiness with which such a craft can be handled in action. In this case the vessel will perform a revolution in less time than the gun can be loaded. And notwithstanding her extreme smallness, she is, nevertheless, to a certain extent, seaworthy, being fitted with a *sou-avant*, ending in a prolonged spur or beak. When a wave strikes this beak it is broken, and, diverging to starboard and port, passes on either side, or falls harmlessly on the deck if it reaches so high.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES............ 5·19 MOON RISES.......... 3·42
SUN SETS............. 6·44 HIGH WATER.......... 0·42

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD,
CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
THOMAS C. HAND,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.				
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Aug.	3
C. of Manch't'r	Liverpool	New York	Aug.	6
Leopold I	Antwerp	New York	Aug.	10
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Aug.	13
India	Glasgow	New York	Aug.	20
C. of Wash'n	Liverpool	New York	Aug.	11
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Aug.	16
Calabria	Liverpool	New York v B.	Aug.	14
Wisconsin	Liverpool	New York	Aug.	17
France	Liverpool	New York	Aug.	17
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Aug.	17
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Aug.	18
Ocean Queen	Aspinwall	New York	Aug.	18
FOR EUROPE.				
Paraguay	New York	London	Aug.	27
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	27
India	New York	Glasgow	Aug.	27
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	27
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	31
Pereire	New York	Havre	Sept.	3
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Sept.	3
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Sept.	3
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Sept.	6
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Sept.	7
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Sept.	7
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Sept.	10
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Sept.	10
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.				
Salvor	Philadelphia	Charleston	Aug.	26
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Aug.	27
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Aug.	27

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer Panther, Miller, Salem, J. S. Hilles.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Louisa C. Madeira, Moelander, Genoa, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, Portland, David Cooper.
Schr Sarah Fisher, Carlisle, Alexandria, do.
Schr A. Hamilton, Davis, Washington, do.
Schr Little Rock, Richman, Hampton, Va., do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Jamestown (new, 1888 tons), Call, 48 days fm Liverpool, with mdse. to Penrose, Massey & Co. Towed up by tug America. Had strong westerly winds up to the Banks, with much rain; since passing long. 50, light westerly winds and much calm.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer Salvor, Ashcroft, 72 hours from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to Souder & Adams.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 11 hours from Sassafras River, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

N. G. bark Josepha, Fredricks, 52 days fm London, with old scrap iron and empty petroleum barrels to Peter Wright & Sons.

N. G. bark F. Reck, Denker, 72 days from Bremen, with mdse. to Harjes & Co.

Bark Orchilla, Havener, from Boston, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Bark Heroine, Mayo, 5 days fm Boston, in ballast.

Schr Maggie McNeill, Cramer, 9 days from Matanzas, with sugar to John Mason & Co.

Schr Fannie G. Warner, Dickinson, fm Portland, with stone to Catholic Church—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr A. F. Fabens, Bragg, 6 days from Newport, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Steamtug America, Chambers, from the Capes of the Delaware. Off the Cross Ledge, saw bark Cairo, from Perth Amboy. Off Brandywine, two light barks, brig B. Young, and one brig unknown. Off the Brown, ship Record, from Liverpool.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Aug. 24. — Five barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

John Van Buren, with iron ore, for Wilmington.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 24.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Martha Lamb, National, and W. Crasthwaite, with coal, for New York.

St. James, with coal, for Bridgeton.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 25. — The Burroughs, with pig iron, for Balt., leaves to-day.

The Andy Johnson, Alpha, Ida, Virginia, and Drubelbis, with coal, for New York, left this morning.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Aug. 25.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

E. D. Kennedy and Minerva, with grain to Hoffman & Kennedy.

Harvey, with grain to Hoffman & Kennedy, and lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Susie and Capitola, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

A. G. Postlethwaite, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.

G. W. Larmour, Daniel Updegraff, and Sarah Stokes, with lumber, for New York.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Aug. 24—9·50 A. M. — It is too thick off shore to get anything outside the harbor.

Wind S S. W. Light rain falling. Thermometer, 77.

4·05 P. M.—Two schooners are passing in this P.M. In the harbor, three schooners, yacht Smile, Glubison Club, and yacht Fairchild, Rover Bay Club, of Philadelphia.

Wind S. Cloudy. Thermometer, 84.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Forest Eagle, Homer, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 17th inst., lat. 40 50, long. 67 20.

Br. steamers Abyssinia, Harris, for Liverpool; and Caledonia, Ovenstone, for Glasgow, cleared at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Batavia, Le Messurier, cleared at Boston 23d inst. for Liverpool via New York.

Br. steamer City of Limerick, Phillips, from Liverpool and Queenstown 10th, at New York 23d inst.

Steamer Cambria, from Glasgow, arrived at New York yesterday.

Steamer South America, Tinklepaugh, cleared at New York 23d inst. for Rio Janeiro, etc.

Steamers Weybosset, Bolger, for Sisal, and Gulf Stream, McCreevy, for Galveston via Key West, cl'd at New York 23d inst.

Steamer Pioneer, Wakely, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Steamer James S. Green, Vance, at Norfolk 20th inst. from Richmond, and sailed for Philadelphia.

Steamer Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Norfolk 22d inst., and sailed for Richmond.

Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 23d inst.

Br. bark Liverpool, Marsters, for Philadelphia, cl'd at St. Marys, Ga., 19th inst.

Br. brig Lone Star, Kenealy, from Boston, at New York yesterday. She has been reported bound to Philadelphia.

Schr Elizabeth English, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 23d inst.

Schrs Daniel S. Mershon, Ayres, and P. Boice, Adams, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 22d inst.

Schr Almira Wooley, King, hence, at Gloucester 22d inst.

Schrs Maria and Elizabeth, McNemara; Reading RR. No. 48, Outten; Judge Hopkins, Gallagher; Martha Collins, Groves; Annie, Adams; Ocean Bird, Marsh, all from Philadelphia, at Richmond 22d inst. Also, schrs Armada, Palmer; John Bentley, Price; and Belle Conway, Skinner, with coal.

Schr Wind, Warwick, fm Trenton for Pawtucket, passed Hell Gate 23d inst.

Schr Frank Maria, Wood, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 23d inst.

Schr Mary E. Staples, Dinsmore, hence, at Darien, Ga., 16th inst.

Schr Zeta Psi, Thompson, hence, at Charleston 23d inst.

Schr Minnie Repplier, Weeks, at Charleston 23d inst. from Baltimore.

Schr Eva Adele, Eaton, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 20th inst.

Schr George and Emily, Harris, at Portland 22d inst. from Yarmouth, to load for Philadelphia.

Schrs Allen H. Brown, Pierce, and Armenia, Gale, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 21st inst.

Schrs John Crockford, Briggs, and Harry Lee, Barrett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 20th instant.

Schr George S. Adams, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 23d inst.

Schrs Orozimbo, Wood, and Eliza and Rebecca, Ireland, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 22d inst.

Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, hence, at Fall River 20th inst.

Schrs Fanny Francis, McGanzie, and Remittance, Williams, hence, at Norfolk 22d inst.

MISCELLANY.

Schr Samuel G. Miles, Lancaster, of and from Croton Point for Williamsburg, with brick, was run down night of 20th inst., in East River, by steamer Fanita, Freeman, from New York for Philadelphia, and immediately sunk; the crew, with the exception of a boy, of Hudson City, N. J., were rescued.

Schr Franklin Bell, Newton, at New York 23d inst., from Baltimore for Poughkeepsie, reports:—23d, at 8·30 P. M., when off Sandy Hook, was run into by one of the Lorillard steamers, carrying away jibboom and headgear. Damage to steamer unknown.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

SAVANNAH RIVER.—The red buoy south of the obstruction in Savannah river has been gradually sinking for some time, and is now only visible at a very low stage of the tide. Being immediately in the track of vessels navigating the river it should be removed at once, before we have to chronicle damage sustained by some of our sea-going propellors. There is a lamp supposed to be lighted every night, suspended immediately at the obstructions, for the guidance of pilots and captains of vessels. We are informed by pilots and captains that this lamp is "only supposed" to be lighted "every" night, for they frequently pass and see no light.—*Savannah Republican*, 16th.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
15,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value,	$1,255,270·00
	Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
James Traquair,
Henry Sloan,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou
William C. Houston,
Samuel E. Stokes,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvain,
H. Frank Robinson,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY
NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,45
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,62
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,90
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
Louis C. Madeira,
Charles W. Cushman,
Clement A. Griscom,
William Brockie.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24
CAPITAL....................$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,609,888·24
INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.
Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. 12 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full)............$200,000·00
CASH Assets, July 1, 1870.................550,732·90
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
Wm. G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thomas H. Montgomery,
James M. Aertsen.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
John F. Smith,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
Robert Pearce,
John Kessler, Jr.,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
THURSDAY NIGHT, August 25,
FIFTH NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
Boucicault's Great Racing Drama,
THE FLYING SCUD.
In Act 2 will be shown Mr. GEORGE HEILGE'S
GRAND CHARACTERISTIC PANORAMA,
Comprising Seven Thousand Feet of Canvas.
A Magnificent and Animated Picture, illustrating the GREAT CARNIVAL TIME OF LONDON,
THE DERBY DAY; OR, GOING TO THE RACES.
Saturday, Flying Scud Matinee.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
Eleventh Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
Established in 1862.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S
MINSTRELS.
The Great Star Troupe of the World.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Presenting to the public the
FINEST TROUPE OF ARTISTS IN EXISTENCE.
Box office open from 10 to 1 o'clock.
Seats can be secured after 1 o'clock at Carncross & Co.'s Music Store. No. 6 North Eighth street.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. 8 22 tf

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH, below ARCH.
SAPPHO OPERETTA COMPANY.
Every evening.
THE BEAUTIFUL "ENDYMION"
MISS MAGGIE HAROLD as DIANA!
SAPPHO as CUPID!
Offenbach's Great Operetta, entitled
"HOPE AND THE CROCODILE,"
NEVER BEFORE PLAYED IN AMERICA.
Matinee every Saturday at 2½ o'clock. 8 22 6t

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.
THE WORLD'S AMUSEMENT.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
THE WONDERFUL BLONDES
in the New Can-Can.
IMMENSE BALLET TROUPE.
GREAT ETHIOPIAN COMPANY.
Grand Ballets—Burlesque Songs, Dances,—Local Sketches, Negro Acts, &c.

INSURANCE.

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE:
No. 701 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of
MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS
Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.
Special attention is called to this Company's
GRADUATING POLICY,
An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES
All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.
Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President.
R. W. DORPHLEY Secretary.
B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m
Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732.
TRUSTEES.
William H. Hamilton,
John Carrow,
George I. Young,
Jos. R. Lyndall,
Levi P. Coats,
Samuel Sparhawk,
Charles P. Bower,
Jesse Lightfoot,
Robert Shoemaker,
Peter Armbruster,
M. H. Dickinson,
Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp5

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 25 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY UPON THE estate of L. M. HART, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, persons owing said estate will make payment, and those having claims against it will present them to
HENRY McALLISTER, JR.,
Administrator
7 14 th 6w

J. T. EASTON, J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
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Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

THE political changes effected in France by the war are scarcely less striking than the military results. In name Napoleon still governs, indirectly, but in fact he has ceased to be the ruler of the nation, and whether he is formally deposed or not, he can never again bend the nation to his imperial will. The French will never forgive him for plunging the country into a war for which it was totally unprepared, and even the most ardent admirers of Napoleon the Great must feel that it would be suicidal folly to re-endow Napoleon the Little with supreme power. When he went to the front he made the Empress Regent and left Ollivier to act as Prime Minister. The tidings of the first Prussian victories led immediately to a parliamentary defeat of this programme, and to the substitution of Palikao for Ollivier. Since then, increasing exigencies have led to additional modifications, which have greatly weakened imperial authority. General Trochu has been made Governor of Paris with full powers, and he has evinced a strong disposition to disregard all the imperial traditions, and to reverse in every essential particular the imperial policy. He has acted as the friend of Napoleon's enemies, relieving the republican journals of their interdictions, and has made an earnest effort to concentrate the energies of all parties in the one great task of making the capital impregnable to the assaults of the invaders. Meanwhile the opposition in the Corps Legislatif to Palikao has become scarcely less tumultuous than the former opposition to Ollivier, and finally, by way of appeasing it, a legislative committee has been permitted to share executive power—this movement being practically a new blow to absolutism. The fact that M. Theirs is one of the members of this committee adds greatly to the significance of its appointment. He is the statesman, per excellence, of France, and at the same time the great French champion of parliamentary government. Events have proved that he was substantially right in the position he assumed on all the leading questions of the last ten years. He denounced the disastrous Mexican enterprise in advance; he declared in 1866 that Napoleon was committing a fearful error by his policy of non-intervention; and he warned the Chambers in 1870 that France was not prepared for the present war. He has demonstrated in the most emphatic manner that Napoleon "has committed a series of blunders fatal to himself and fatal to the people he misgoverns." And when we are told that this man, who bears to the Emperor the same relation that Thaddeus Stevens bore to Andrew Johnson, shares governmental power by virtue of an Imperial decree, we cannot avoid the conclusion that Napoleon has become a mere figure-head in the Government, while abler and more trustworthy men possess substantial authority.

The French Chambers and the leading French generals, more especially Bazaine and Trochu, are the real rulers of France to-day. Napoleon made himself a ridiculous incubus in the French camps, and he scarcely dares return to the capital to face the populace he has so wofully deceived. Let the campaign end as it will, he can make no new *coup d'etat* to recover the power he has already lost through his fatal incompetency. Even the imperialists would fear to trust him, and every other party of the Empire will strive to destroy his rule utterly as soon as a competent successor can be provided.

IS IT CRUELTY OR KINDNESS?

FOR many reasons we have doubted the telegraphic announcement, made a few days since, that Dr. Gihon (late private secretary to Governor Geary) had been appointed to succeed Robert Garseed, deceased, as Quarantine Master at the Lazaretto. Those interested in the amiable Doctor and his belligerent friend have felt much surprised and astonished at this move on the political chessboard. They very naturally inquire what is to become of the *Topic*, recently ushered into life at Harrisburg, and that lives, breathes, and has its being in the energy and presence of the aforesaid Dr. Gihon? How can it survive at the State capital and the Doctor live at Tinicum?

It seems impossible. As well expect luscious fruit and fragrant flower while darkness shrouded the "glorious king of day." Why should the Doctor, therefore, turn his back upon this young and tender thing of his own planting, to accept so uninviting a position? It is all a mystery. His predecessor at the Quarantine grounds paid with life his devotion to duty. Does he long for martyrdom? Has the base ingratitude of "men in high places" driven him to this desperate resolve? No! no! The Doctor goes because the Governor "marshals him the way." But here again is mystery. Why should the Governor send the Doctor away at this particular juncture, when his going may sound the death-knell of the *Topic?* What are to become of the Governor's aspirations for the Presidency, if the breath should go out of its nostrils? It alone, of all its contemporaries in the United States, has the sagacity to perceive his eminent fitness for that exalted place. Why should his hand strike the cruel blow? Why

> "His feather on the fatal dart
> Thus wing the shaft
> That shall quiver in the *Topic's* heart?"

Let him be cold-blooded even as his enemies pronounce him, he could not do all this. What! Gihon banished and the *Topic* endangered! It is too much. It is beyond belief. Some deep strategy underlies this movement on the part of his Excellency. For be it remembered that whilst he may not be a "great War Governor," as was his immaculate predecessor, he was, at least, a great warrior before he was Governor (*vide* Life of "Stonewall" Jackson, by George Munday). The grand strategy that baffled that distinguished and wily Rebel chief in the Valley still distinguishes our Governor from ordinary mortals; and although his movements may appear meaningless and sometimes ridiculous to the vulgar herd, there always lie hidden therein results that astonish and overwhelm when fully developed.

From his enemies comes the suggestion that the appointment of this old and trusted friend to a position where the chances of an early departure to the "happy hunting grounds of the hereafter" are as, say, nine to one, arose from a desire on the part of his Excellency to bury some perhaps unpleasant secrets which of necessity had to be shared by this bosom friend, late "private secretary." This is too wicked and terrible even to think of, let alone dream of in a dark night. Mild as our Governor is in war and terrible in peace, this is too much even for him. Those who insinuate so vile a thing cannot be aware of the relations that have existed between these two. As was Damon to Pythias, so has Geary been to Gihon. Through the bloody fields of Mexico, through the wilds of California, and during our late civil war, as shadow follows substance so followed the Doctor his warrior friend. Sharing common dangers in war, they have been united in peace. As in glowing terms the Governor has "many a time and oft" recounted his hairbreadth escapes and mighty deeds by "flood and field," what more willing ears have drank in the burning words of unwritten history? How Santa Anna bowed his head as the raven locks of Geary began to rise over the walls of the Montezumas; how "Stonewall" trembled as he heard his tread in the valley of the Shenandoah; and how the war-battered veterans of Johnston and Hood turned pale as they saw the mane and tail of his black charger waving in the thickest of the fight. To all this our amiable friend the Doctor has listened a "thousand times and more" and made no sign of weariness, although sometimes the "flesh was ready to faint and the heart to fail." The Governor surely cannot forget all this self-sacrifice and devotion. Besides, the Doctor's living would but add to his chief's renown. With a bugle-note as clear as Roderick's of old, he could still proclaim the deeds that make "our Geary" great. The suggestion, therefore, is dismissed as emanating from the Evil One.

The Governor cannot, does not desire that "Yellow Jack" should silence forever the music of that willing tongue that ever drops sweetest praises to his name. To a darkened understanding, to a limited comprehension, it may appear a doubtful or even a cruel compliment thus to thrust a confiding friend into the very breath of a devouring pestilence. But it will only exhibit in the end the wisdom of the one and the brave, devoted spirit of the other. The Governor would prove to an admiring Commonwealth what "sterling stuff make up these friends" of his, to whom he is bound with "hooks of steel."

In this light the motive that prompted the appointment cannot be doubted, save by the stupid or wilfully wicked.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

ON our sixth page will be found a letter from Hon. William D. Kelley to the Recording Secretary of the Science Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, which we commend to the attentive perusal of our readers as an able and impartial statement of the Chinese question. Hitherto the interest in this question has been almost entirely confined to the Pacific coast; but it was not difficult for any one who thoughtfully considered the matter a few years ago to foresee that the advent of hordes of Chinese to our shores would, in a very short time, cause complications of a most serious character, and that the Mongolian would succeed the African as the vexing figure in our national politics. The trouble has commenced almost sooner than was expected, and with the completion of the Pacific Railroad we find ourselves confronted by the Chinese question, and called upon to decide it according to the principles of justice, humanity, and liberty. It is not creditable that some of the prominent public men who have achieved whatever reputation they possess as the advocates of the rights of the negroes, should endeavor to shirk the responsibility of meeting the Chinese question fairly and boldly for fear of exciting local prejudices. When such men as Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, Benjamin F. Butler, and Wendell Phillips, who have been in the front ranks as negro emancipationists, turn their backs upon the Chinese for fear of falling into the bad graces of the New England mechanics, we begin to doubt whether they ever had any very deep regard for the welfare of the African.

The Chinese question, unlike the slavery question, is not confined to any particular section of the country, and there is accordingly demanded for its proper solution candid, impartial, and unprejudiced consideration by the people of all sections. It has just begun to be a source of agitation, and, after the warning we have had from slavery, it is of the highest importance that it should be grappled with resolutely at once, and decided, so far as it can be decided, before it assumes overwhelming proportions.

Judge Kelley takes exactly the same view of the case that we do, and the gist of his argument is identical with the opinions that have been advanced several times of late in these columns. It is not proper, desirable, nor possible for us to prohibit Chinese immigration. To do so we would be obliged to ignore some of our most vaunted principles, and we would prevent the country from receiving what in very many respects promises to be a valuable addition to its population. It is, however, proper and right, and in full accordance with the most advanced ideas of the age, that we should offer a decided resistance to the importation of coolie laborers under contracts to serve for terms of years. This is only another form of slavery, and the men who abolished slavery should say at the very commencement that it must not and shall not be permitted. This is the stand that Judge Kelley takes, and as a succinct statement of his views we invite particular attention to the concluding paragraph of his letter, which is as follows:—

"In conclusion, permit me to say again that I am not opposed to the voluntary emigration of the people of China to this country. If left to their own impulses, and to pay the cost of the voyage, those only will come who are of the better class, and have by energy and thrift been able to accumulate a sum sufficient to bring them here and start them in their new home; but under a system by which each man's passage is paid, and his subsistence while here assured, we will probably get the most abject and possibly only the most degraded denizens of the populous cities of China. Those who come voluntarily and at their own cost will take an interest in their adopted country and its institutions, acquire our language and adopt our habits. Such an immigration would, like that from other countries, stimulate our general industries while increasing our productive power; it would, by peopling our vast territories that now lie waste and unproductive, enhance the demand for labor by increasing our home market and the carrying trade in which so much of our capital and so many of our people are engaged. But it may do more than this. It is in the power of the Chinese to establish among us many new and profitable industries. Let me mention two the introduction of which would injure none and benefit all of us. I allude to tea and silk. For tea we send abroad about $10,000,000 annually and for silk about $20,000,000. We produce no tea, and are but experimenting in the production of raw silk, of which we import about $2,500,000 per annum for the use of our infant silk manufactories at Paterson, Hartford, and Philadelphia, in some of which, I may remark, machinery is now used that was once profitably employed in Coventry and Macclesfield. We have immense natural fields for the cultivation of both tea and silk, besides those of California and Arkansas, and the Chinese, the earliest and most successful cultivators of both, would benefit us immensely by transferring their experience and patient industry to our country. I would not, therefore, exclude them by any general denunciation. But to protect the right even of foreigners to fair wages for work done in this country, and to avert the dangers threatened to American mechanics by the importation of hordes of coolies, I would provide by statute that any contract made in a foreign country by which a person proposing to emigrate to any State or Territory within the United States shall bind himself to labor for any term of years or months, at a rate of wages specified therein, shall be null and void."

HON. HENRY JOHNSON, of Lycoming, has been nominated as the Republican candidate for State Senator in the Lycoming, Union, and Snyder district, after a protracted contest. Each county presented a candidate and adhered to him through many ballots. On the final ballot Mr. Johnson received five votes to four for Colonel A. C. Simpson, of Snyder. Mr. Johnson has served one term in the Senate, having been elected in 1861, and has ability and experience in his favor. The Democrats have twice carried the district in the face of 500 Republican majority, first electing Judge Walls over Mr. Shreiner, and next electing the present Senator, Beck, over Mr. Wingert. The general debauchery of the Republican leaders of the district, and the struggles of candidates for United States Senator, have hitherto sacrificed the district; and may do so again. It is very clear that the district will not elect any man who can be controlled by the ring of political desperadoes who have so long been speculating at Harrisburg at the cost of the Republican party. The people will inquire whether Mr. Johnson is clean-handed. It is worthy of notice that the conference made no declaration in favor of reform.

A CABLE TELEGRAM from Berlin states that the advance columns of the Prussian army have reached a point west of Chalons, while a despatch from Paris substantially confirms this report by saying that the invaders are near Sezanne. A close approach to the capital has thus been effected without opposition from MacMahon, and the real intentions of the French commanders can only be conjectured. It seems probable that they will temporarily trust the defense of Paris to her fortifications, holding themselves in readiness to march to her rescue, or to attack the flank or rear of the invaders whenever a favorable opportunity may be presented. A policy similar to that we have indicated was practised with disastrous effect by the Russians against the French after the first Napoleon had marched to Moscow, and it is possible that the bitter lessons learned in a fearful defeat encountered when France was acting as an invader may now furnish instruction for a defensive campaign.

THE four-column-and-a-half cable telegram descriptive of the battle of Gravelotte which the New York *Tribune* published yesterday morning was a specimen of journalistic enterprise that has never been equalled. The accounts of the battle were most graphic and will be read with interest all over the country. Thus far the *Tribune* has easily surpassed all its rivals in the fullness and reliability of its war news.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, Aug. 25, 1870.

There is considerable excitement in financial circles to-day owing to supposed influences at work in New York to manipulate the gold market with a view to a regular September panic. There is some ground for the rumor, and if carried out successfully it may cause serious disturbance both in financial and commercial circles. Under these circumstances it behooves the inexperienced to be cautious in their speculations. Money is getting scarce, and the banks are having as much business as they can attend to. Rates are very firm but not materially changed.

Gold fluctuated rapidly this morning, the tendency being down, and sales opened at 117⅛ and closed at 117⅛.

Government bonds were dull but generally steady.

Stocks were dull but steady; sales of Pennsylvania war loan, coupon, at 104. City 6s sold at 101⅛@101⅛ for the new bonds.

Reading Railroad was steady at 47⅝@47·81; Pennsylvania sold at 58⅝; Lehigh Valley was in demand, with sales at 57⅝@58; sales of Camden and Amboy at 114⅝@115.

No miscellaneous shares were sold.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$200 Pa 6s W L Cp. lots....104	13 sh C & A R..ls.115
$2500 City 6s, New.101⅛	5 do......s5.114¾
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s 92¾	5 sh Norrist'n R.. 81
$2000 do......b5. 92¾	2 sh Leh V R..... 57¾
2 sh F & M Bk.c.123	136 do ...ls.b5. 57⅞
17 sh Penna R..ls. 58⅜	50 do.....b30. 58

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.....................117⅛	11·53 A. M.....................117
10·33 " 117⅛	11·55 " 116⅞
10·50 " 117⅛	12·02 P. M.....................116⅞
10·53 " 117⅛	12·05 " 116⅞
11·42 " 116⅞	12·08 " 117

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅜@114⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1864, 110¾@111; do. 1865, 111@111⅛; do., July, 1865, 109⅞@110; do., July, 1867, 109⅞@110; do. July, 1868, 110⅛@110⅜; 5s, 10-40, 108⅛@108⅜; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111⅜@112. Gold, 116⅞@117.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Aug. 25.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $35 ℔ ton.

The Flour market is quiet but steady. There is some inquiry for shipment, but the local trade operate cautiously, only purchasing enough to supply their immediate wants. Sales of 1500 barrels, including superfine at $5·40@5·75; extras at $5·75@6·12½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·25@7; Pennsylvania do. do. at $7@7·50; Ohio do. do. within the same range; Redstone at $7·75; and fancy brands at $7·75@8·50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $6@6·12½. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is less activity in the Wheat market, but prices remain without change. Sales of 4000 bushels new Western red at $1·41@1·43; inferior and choice Delaware do. at $1·20@1·35; and white at $1·50@1·60. Rye is offered at 90c. for new Western. Corn is dull at the recent decline. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow at 94@97c.; and Western mixed at 88@93c., the latter rate for high mixed. Oats are less active. Sales of 3000 bushels new Western and Delaware at 48@50c.; and 1000 bushels old Pennsylvania at 55c. 5000 bushels four-rowed Iowa Barley sold yesterday on private terms.

Whisky is dull at 95@96c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA............AUGUST 25

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........79 | 11 A. M.......87 | 2 P. M.........93

CLEARED THIS MORNING

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
St'r Anthracite, Green, New York, do.
Schr General Torbert, Sheppard, Bristol, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Favorite, Clark, Greenport, do.
Schr James Veldren, Cavalier, Boston, Graeff, Rothermel & Co.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, Danversport, do.
Schr S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, Boston, do.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence, do.
Schr Roanoke, Barrett, Richmond, do.
Schr Trade Wind, Cullen, Roxbury, do.
Schr Kate V. Edwards, Allen, Providence, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Rachel, Norton, 9 days from Sagua, via Quarantine, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Brig Chimborazo, Coombs, 11 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to John H. Atwood.
Brig Walter Howes, Pierce, 6 days from New Haven, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Brig Eudorus, Farr, from Portland, Me., with ice to Penn Ice Co.
Brig Eurus, Toothaker, from New York.
Schr Richard Vaux, Whittaker, from Boston, with ice to Carpenter Ice Co.
Schr Hannibal, Cox, from Salem, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day fm Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Addie Fuller, Fuller, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Souder & Adams.
Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, 5 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.
Schr E. D. Endicott, Endicott, from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr A. M. Leaming, Brower, from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Harry Lee, Barrett, 3 days from Newport, R. I., with mdse to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr John Stockham, Price, from Boston.
Schr G. W. Wentworth, Robins, from Boston.
Schr C. P. Wood, Smith, from Boston.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Steamer Salvor, at this port from Charleston, reports having passed yesterday, below the Ledge Lightship, bark Leonidas, from Liverpool; brigs Mary A. Chase, from Cienfuegos, and Alva, from St. John, N. B.; and schr William Wilson, from Boston. Off fourteen feet bank, brig Clara J. Adams, from Sagua, and an unknown British bark. Off Bombay Hook, bark Gipsey, from Boston, and brig Charles Miller, from Bath. Off New Castle, a light bark. The pilot also reports:—Four miles north of Winter Quarter hills a two-masted schooner ashore.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

FINEST
READY-MADE
CLOTHING
AND
MERCHANT
TAILORING
AT
JOHN
WANAMAKER'S,
Nos. 818 and 820
CHESNUT
STREET.

☞ NOTICE.
THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
AUGUST 25, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
8 25 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 303 BROADWAY,
New York.

The Perfection of the Art of Refining Whiskies.

P. HEVNER, Sole Proprietor, for the State of Pennsylvania, of the
CELEBRATED "P. P." WHISKIES,
Nos. 246 S. FRONT and 117 DOCK St., Phila.

It has been clearly demonstrated that all Liquors distilled by the ordinary methods contain a very large percentage of impurities; the degree of heat that must necessarily be employed, decomposing, disengaging and vaporizing all the baneful elements and noxious gases contained in the mash, which when condensed form the deleterious fusel oil so detrimental to life and health; but, when indulged in to excess, the result is *Brain Fever, Delirium Tremens, Apoplexy, Insanity, etc.* Consequently Liquors, as ordinarily distilled, are apt, even when only used sparingly as a stimulant, to create *Nausea, Sick Headache, Inflammation*, and *Kidney Diseases.*

The "P. P." Whiskies, on the contrary, "stimulate and cheer" without unduly exciting the brain or injuring the coats of the stomach. They are distilled from the choicest product of the Cereals in *vaccuo*, the pressure of the atmosphere being reduced from 15 lbs. to 2 lbs. to the square inch; consequently a temperature of only about 90 degrees of heat is required in the operation. The process is entirely mechanical, no ACIDS, CHARCOAL, ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, DRUGS OR CHEMICALS OF ANY DESCRIPTION BEING USED—hence the "P. P." Whiskies are not only delicate in flavor, but pure, wholesome, and innocuous as a beverage, retaining in simple purity the flavor of the cereals from which they were distilled.

The "P. P." Whiskies have been tested by some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty, by Analytical Chemists, and by the best judges of Liquors in the United States, and pronounced *perfectly pure and wholesome*, and especially desirable for Family use and *Medical purposes.*

Members of the medical faculty, the trade, and the public generally are cordially invited to call and inspect the machinery and process, and examine the liquors and the impurities extracted, at the Refinery and Warerooms, Nos. 246 South FRONT and 117 DOCK Street.

This is the only process in operation in the State of Pennsylvania for refining whiskies in "*vaccuo.*" 7 30 stuth4ptf P. HEVNER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
[4 15tf4p
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 218½ WALNUT Street—Room 17.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT.
(being ten cents per share) on the capital stock of the Company, clear of State taxes, payable on and after the 25th inst.
The transfer books will be closed from August 18th to 26th. M. B. KEILY,
8 10 14t* Treasurer

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,
8 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths$

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey. 8 16 30t

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,
WILLIAM R. LEEDS,
TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,
1870,
WILLIAM M. BUNN,
SIXTEENTH WARD.
Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. [7 11 tf

CLOTHING.

CLOTHES
FOR SALE AT
POPULAR
PRICES
AT THE GREAT BROWN HALL!

The Popularity of our Clothes is due to their Excellence, and to the popular prices at which we sell them.
More Popular than ever are the Summer Suits which are now GOING OFF AT A MOST
Awful Reduction!
For the sake of closing out
The balance of the summer stock,
The public shall have this stock at their own price.
We will not stand about a few dollars, now.
Come and see the goods, and how we have marked them down.
No cheaper clothes to be purchased anywhere.
No finer suits than these in the world.
No more beautiful fits than these.
Cheaper than ever.
Come! Come!
COME!
Come in a hurry if you want those cheap Summer Suits.

ROCKHILL & WILSON
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
No. 824 CHESNUT Street,
CLOTHIER.
LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK.
ALSO,
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. [6 27tf

EXCURSIONS.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1,
WILL GIVE A
GRAND EXCURSION
TO LONG BRANCH,
SATURDAY, August 27, 1870,
Leaving Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF at 7½ o'clock A. M.,
BY SPECIAL TRAIN over Camden and Burlington County and New Jersey Southern Railroads,
Giving parties EIGHT HOURS AT LONG BRANCH, and an opportunity of viewing the Trotting Matches at Monmouth Park, and the Encampment and Dress Parade of the celebrated
NINTH NEW YORK REGIMENT,
Colonel James Fisk, Jr., Commanding.
Fare for the Excursion..............................$3·50
Tickets will positively be limited; they should therefore be purchased at an early date. They can be procured until 7 o'clock P. M. of the day previous to the excursion, at the Office of Beck's Band, No. 898 Market street; Charles Brintzinghoffer, No. 935 Market street; Enos C. Renner, No. 501 Girard avenue; J. C. Heim, No. 1215 North Tenth street; Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street; also, Camden and Amboy Railroad Ticket Office, Walnut street wharf, any day previous to the excursion, and on the morning of the Excursion. [8 25 2t

GRAND VISITATION OF THE
KNIGHTS TEMPLAR
(in full uniform)
TO ATLANTIC CITY,
ON
FRIDAY, August 26, 1870,
remaining until
MONDAY AFTERNOON, 29th.

The various Commanderies of Knights Templar have made arrangements for a repetition of their visit to Atlantic City this season, leaving VINE Street Ferry at 3·30 P. M.,
ON FRIDAY, August 26.

PROGRAMME WHILE AT ATLANTIC CITY.
FRIDAY EVENING.
Complimentary Hops will be given at each of the hotels by the proprietors.
SATURDAY.
At 9 A. M. will report at headquarters, in full dress, for parade on the beach.
At 8 P. M. the "Grand Knight Templar's Reception" will be given at headquarters, under the auspices of Cyrene Commandery, preceded by a display of fireworks illustrating Masonic emblems.
SUNDAY.
Rev. Sir WM. H. JEFFERYS, E. G. P. of New Jersey, will lead in devotion in the Methodist Church.
MONDAY.
At 9 A. M. will report at headquarters, in full dress, for the Grand Review before the Grand Officers.
Sir WM. WALLACE GOODWIN, P. E. C. Cyrene Commandery and E. G. G. of New Jersey, will have general command.
General Headquarters will be at the Sea-View Excursion House.
Round trip tickets, good from Friday afternoon until Monday afternoon, inclusive, $3.
See time table for running of trains, etc. 8 16

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MASTER'S PEREMPTORY SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Two-story brick dwelling, No. 414 South Tenth street, north of Lombard street. In pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, in equity. McCarthy vs. McCarthy. (September Term, 1869, No. 41.) Partition. Will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on Tuesday, September 27, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—All that brick messuage and lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Tenth street, Seventh ward, city of Philadelphia, No. 414; containing in front on Tenth st. 17 feet 7½ in., and in depth westward 66 feet. Bounded eastward by Tenth street, southward by ground now or late of Samuel Glouse, westward by City Lot No. 676, and northward by ground now or late of John Patten. (Being the same premises which Eugene Ahern and wife, by indenture dated March 26, A. D. 1859, recorded in Deed Book A. D. B., No. 65, page 221, etc., granted and conveyed unto Daniel McCarthy and Charles McCarthy in fee, as tenants in common, in the proportion of three-fourths to Daniel McCarthy, and one-fourth to Charles McCarthy. Terms cash. Sale absolute. EDWIN T. CHASE, Master.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
8 25s10 17 24 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., | DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
New York. | Paris.

MILLINERY, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Panels and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery Crape Veils, etc.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24, 1870.

The New Hotel.

Of course you have heard of our new hotel. You know that its name is the Grand Central, that its value, including the cost of the ground, the furniture, and the building of it, is two million dollars, that it is ten stories high, and will accommodate fifteen hundred people. It was opened to-day, and the scale of terms has been fixed at three, three-and-a-half, and four dollars per day. Upon such occasions as the opening of a big house like this, venerable newspaper custom requires that the local department of the respective metropolitan journals should blossom with congratulations. Setting compliments aside, however, I have but little doubt that the new hotel is very well worth the patronage which it will receive, and which it has begun to receive already. Its influence has already been felt by the proprietors of other hotels. The daily charge at the Metropolitan Hotel, for instance, was, some weeks ago, put down to four dollars. A corresponding deduction went into effect at the Astor House last Monday week. There is going to be a superb inaugural dinner to-morrow night. Of course we all know what these inaugural dinners mean. Every newspaper man who gets an invitation is expected to pay therefor by more than paragraphic puffery. So far as I know and believe, however, the Grand Central deserves most of the good things that will probably be said of it. If size is a claim to merit, its claim is less disputable than that of any other hotel in New York. It is built of four million bricks, has about twenty thousand gallons of water in tanks, contains five thousand chairs, and nearly seven hundred rooms. It is carpeted with seven acres of carpet, and mirrors, lace, and damask are "slung around' with an extravagant audacity that causes the country cousin to breathe hard.

The Theatres.

The improvements which Mr. Daly has made and is making at the Fifth Avenue Theatre will render it as perfect in its way as Booth's Theatre is in its. All the United States knows by this time that Daly's little theatre is a pocket edition of the dramatic temple. It will hold scarcely a thousand people, but the lessee and manager is determined that these thousand shall be provided with as many means of luxury as the patrons of any other theatre in the city are. His company will consist of Agnes Ethel, Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Gilbert, Kate Newton, Ione Burke, and Messrs. Harkins, Polk, Davidge, Parkes, Bascomb (formerly of the old Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia), and Holland. Mr. Holland may be termed Honorary member, for he will probably not make one appearance during the entire season, and the mere fact of his engagement speaks very well for Mr. Daly's goodness of heart. The season will open with *Man and Wife*, and progress with the reproduction of *Frou-Frou* and *Fernande*, and the introduction of adaptations of *La Princesse George*, *L'Amour sur la Branche*, *Les Cris de Cotin*, and *Fricoche and Cacolet*. The last one is by Victorien Sardou. One of Moliere's last comedies is also to be revived. Oakey Hall and Mr. Daly have likewise been working together on Sheridan's fragment entitled *Affectation*, and have raised upon it a superstructure in which Newport and the yachting season are made to figure. One very singular addition has been made to the orchestra. It consists of a very handsome water-hydrant, which appears beside the conductor's seat in full sight of the audience, and in case of fire, is calculated to give the public assurance of safety. Six large Parisian private boxes have been built at the extreme rear of the orchestra—another new and very agreeable feature, and one that will commend itself, in the winter, to the theatre parties that are becoming so fashionable.

Driven to Do It.

"Sad Case of Suicide" is the favorite heading of local paragraphs which describe the crime of taking one's life. Was there ever a case of suicide that was *not* sad? I wonder. There are degrees of sadness, of course, and one of the most mournful I ever heard of came under my notice to-day. It has relation to a man named George Au, who, with a wife and four children, lived on the third floor of a tenement house in Ludlow street. About eighteen months ago Au suddenly became aware of the fact that he was a consumptive. The discovery preyed so upon his mind that he took to drink, and from being sober and industrious he became dissipated and idle. This sad change, of course, still further injured his health. So wide and deep grew the ruin that in time he became incapable of work, and had to be supported by his wife. Of course the poor woman had to work very hard, and the fact that she was obliged to do so weighed still more heavily upon Au's mind. He began to talk about suicide, but his wandering remarks were regarded merely as the meaningless threats of a morbid and unstrung mind. Late in the afternoon of Tuesday, however, he went up stairs to their common room, called his wife and children around him, and, shaking each by the hand, deliberately bade them farewell. How his wife, knowing that he had often threatened suicide, could have permitted him to proceed so far without calling for help, I cannot explain. It is one of the inexplicable things that any one would say could not happen, but which constantly *do* happen. His farewells spoken, he proceeded, in full view of his wife and children, to a cupboard at one side of the room, and took from one of the shelves a loaded pistol. At this point, indeed, his wife ran to the door and shrieked for assistance. The effort was too late. Before her screams reached those they had been meant to summon, the fatal shot had been fired, and her husband fell heavily back into the cupboard, a corpse. Anything so full of calm despair on his part and criminal irresoluteness on hers, I have not heard of for many a day.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Boucicault's drama of *The Flying Scud* has achieved a decided success. The house has been well filled every evening since the opening by appreciative audiences, and the great racing scene in the second act has been received with the utmost enthusiasm.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the season has opened in brilliant style. The company is large and efficient, and there is an evident determination on the part of the management to more than ever deserve the approval of the public. This evening the burlesques of *The School for Scandal*, *Quiet Lodgings*, and other attractions will be presented.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the "Sappho" combination will appear this evening in the burlesque of *Endymion* and Offenbach's operetta of *Hope and the Crocodile*.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety entertainment will be given this evening, in which the dancing blondes will appear.

CITY ITEMS.

ALPACA SACKS.
Drap d'Ete Sacks.
Linen Dusters.
White Duck Pants.
Fancy Linen Pants.
White Duck Pants.
White Marseilles Pants.
All kinds of Summer Clothing sold at prices
GUARANTEED LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.
Half-way Between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE MOTHER CAN RELY UPON MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP to give rest and health to her child. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and will carry the infant safely through the critical period of teething.

PHALON'S "VITALIA," although transparent and colorless, will darken gray hair to the exact shade it wore before it began to fade! Among the triumphs of toilet chemistry it stands pre-eminent. It is clear and sweet smelling, and its name already is a "household word."

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

THE OLD DOMINION SAUCE, which is creating such excitement, is manufactured by S. J. Torbert, corner of Arch and Water streets. It is certainly a great luxury, and well worth a trial.

MARRIED.

FISHER—THORNE.—On the 17th instant, by the Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., at the First Baptist Church, H. CLAY FISHER to Miss HATTIE R. THORNE, all of this city.

STINSON—BEATTY.—On Thursday evening, August 23, by the Rev. Joseph T. Cooper, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM STINSON to Miss RACHEL BEATTY, both of this city.

DIED.

DAVIS.—On the 23d instant, Captain CHARLES DAVIS.

The relatives and friends, and the Captains' Society, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 201 S. Eleventh street, on Saturday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

JACOBY.—On the 23d instant, JESSE JACOBY, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Mount Vernon Circle, B. and S. of H.; Franklin Lodge, S. T. of L.; Mohegan Tribe, I. O. R. M.; and the Pennsylvania Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 919 Melon street.

DRY GOODS.

1870.

WAR'S DOINGS.

Important to Dry Goods Buyers.

Owing to the unfortunate state of affairs on the Continent of Europe, there is a moral certainty of ALL EUROPEAN GOODS being advanced in price; in fact, already importers of SILKS are asking a large percentage over last season's prices, and goods are scarce at that. We have quite a good stock on hand of

Silks, Shawls, and Dress Goods,

Which we propose FOR THE PRESENT to sell at old prices, not putting on one cent advance. Also,

FRENCH AND LLAMA LACES,

Which it will pay well to buy now at old prices, even to keep for next summer. Also,
BLACK CRAPES AND CRAPE VEILS, and
BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, and DELAINES, and KID GLOVES, CORSETS, and LINEN GOODS.

We would advise our friends to lay in their stock of the above goods for family use.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
8 3 thstuf PHILADELPHIA.
Established in 1853.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE VINEGARS FOR PICKLING.

LONDON MALT VINEGAR,
FRENCH WHITE WINE VINEGAR,
VERY OLD AND PURE CIDER VINEGAR,
AT
JAMES R. WEBB'S,
S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,
5 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

We offer a full stock of the
Finest Groceries to Select From,
And at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Packed securely and delivered at any of the Depots.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
8 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

NEW No. 1 MACKEREL,
IN KITTS.
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

HOTELS.

OCEAN HOUSE.
CAPE MAY, N. J.
Good accommodations can be had at this FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Address
8 17 10trp* LYCETT & SAWYER, Proprietors.

COLONNADE HOTEL,
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
No. 1415 LOCUST Street.
EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.

This Select School will enter upon its sixth year completely reorganized.

Rooms improved, and refitted with handsome furniture.

1. Pupils prepared for business life. Thorough course in the English Branches and Mathematics.
2. Pupils prepared for high standing in College.
3. Special instructors in French, German, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Book-keeping, Natural Science.
4. A carefully organized Primary Department.
5. Special features—an unsurpassed locality, spacious and well-ventilated rooms, with high ceilings, a retired play ground.

Next session begins September 12. Circulars at LEE & WALKER'S, No. 922 CHESNUT Street.

Testimonial from Hon. William Strong, U. S. Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1870.

During the last two years my son has been an attendant of the school of Mr. Edward Clarence Smith, known as Rugby Academy. I can unqualifiedly commend Mr. Smith to those who have sons to be educated, as a superior instructor, devoted to his work, kind and firm in his management of his pupils, and in all respects qualified for success in his profession.

8 13 W. STRONG.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations.
French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science.
FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.
A first-class Primary Department.
The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Classrooms in the city.
Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. [8 20
Fall term will begin September 12.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.

The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.

A few families can be accommodated by applying early.

For particulars call on or address
REV. T. W. CATTELL,
7 1 Merchantville, N. J.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

EILDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will REOPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of
JAY COOKE & CO.,
8 8 Bankers, Philadelphia.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.

MISS BONNEY and MISS DILLAYE, Principals. The twenty-first year of this ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street.

Particulars from circulars. 8 13 t O 1

THE SIXTEENTH ACADEMIC YEAR OF SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, N. E. corner of EIGHTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets, begins Tuesday, September 6. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Applications received on and after Monday, August 22.
CHARLES A. WALTERS, A. M.,
8 18 1m Principal.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The session will open on MONDAY, September 5. Applications may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. JAMES M. ROBINS, A. M.,
8 15 mwf t9 1 Head Master.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W. CORNER OF TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 5. Parents are invited to call after August 29. Boys prepared for business or for college. JOHN P. LAMBERTON, A. M.,
8 22 1m Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 10. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

OAKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NORRISTOWN, Pa., will commence its Twenty-sixth Year September 1. Terms, $260. For circulars address, J. GRIER RALSTON. 8 6 1m*

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A SELECT family Boarding-school for boys, will reopen Sept. 12, 1870. For Circulars address J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, South Amboy, N. J. 8 2tuths26t*

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.—H. D. GREGORY, A. M., will reopen his Classical and English School, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on September 5. 8 22 1m*

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.
8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

THE FINE ARTS.

COLLEGE OF ST. BORROMEO.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF ST. BORROMEO COLLEGE,

For the Stereoscope	25 cents each
Also, Larger, Mounted	25 cents each

THE BEST MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE. $1·50 EACH.

DICKENS' LAST PORTRAIT.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
Looking-Glass Warerooms and Gallery of Paintings,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 608 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH

GAS FIXTURES.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CHANDELIERS,
PENDANTS,
BRACKETS, ETC.,
Of Every Design.
SALESROOMS,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street,
MANUFACTORY,
S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN,
8 23 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CORNELIUS & SONS
RETAIL SALESROOMS,
821 CHERRY Street
Philadelphia.
CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS, Etc.
OF
Superior Styles and Finish
AT
Wholesale and Retail.
WE HAVE NO STORE OR SALESROOM ON CHESNUT STREET. [7 12 tuths2m4p
CORNELIUS & SONS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,
THE STORE PROPERTY
No. 722 CHESNUT STREET,
Twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high.
Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 A. M.
THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10 tf DELANCO, N. J.

MAPLE LAWN.
Beautiful Country Seat at Holmesburg.
ESTATE OF GEORGE W. BENNERS, Deceased.
Containing 8 acres; large frontage. Part could be cut into building lots. Good improvements, convenient to station, schools, churches, and stores.
For sale on easy terms. Apply to
EDWIN H. FITLER,
EXECUTOR,
7 23 stuth18t* No. 23 North WATER Street.

BROAD STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.

HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, southwest corner of Broad and Thompson streets, three stories, with French roof, containing all modern improvements, newly frescoed and painted throughout.

ALSO, HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, west side of Broad, above Master street, nearly finished; lot 50 by 200 feet to Carlisle street.

Also, Lot west side Broad, above Vine street, 100 by 200 feet. Also, west side Broad, above Thompson street, 150 by 209 feet. Also, east side Broad street, 100 by 528 feet to Thirteenth street.

ALSO, LARGE BUILDING on Dock street, known as "Jones Hotel;" will be rented and altered to suit tenant. R. J. DOBBINS,
8 18 thstu *Ledger* Building.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City Property, one of the finest FARMS in the country. R. J. DOBBINS,
8 18 thstu tf *Ledger* Building.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE, NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

RARE CHANCE TO GET INTO BUSINESS. —HOUSES and LOTS wanted in exchange for Merchandise at wholesale prices.
Address immediately, FINLEY,
8 9 "Ledger" Office.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements.
Apply to AARON HURLEY,
6 15 No. 269 S. SEVENTH Street.

WEST PHILADELPHIA — FURNISHED Cottage to rent or for sale, S. E. corner Spruce and Forty-fourth streets.
8 24 3t* CAPTAIN GUEST, U. S. N.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,
FINE CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Made on our improved Lasts, insuring Comfort Beauty and Durability.
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 19 thstuD3t ABOVE CHESNUT.

COAL.

THE COAL BUSINESS HERETOFORE CARried on at No. 507 S. BROAD Street and No. 1118 WASHINGTON Avenue, by the late firm of Branson & Bro., will be continued by the surviving partner, David Branson, under the old firm name of BRANSON & BRO. A good assortment of the best qualities of Lehigh, Schuylkill, and Bituminous coal always on hand, carefully prepared and promptly delivered, at moderate prices. 8 23 6t

BEST QUALITY HARD AND FREE-BURNING ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL at lowest market prices. Shamokin and Lorberry Nut for carters at liberal discount.
EASTWICK & BRO.,
Yards, TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av.
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 8 20rp tf

FINANCIAL.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT!

10 Per Cent. First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds
OF THE
Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company,
At 95 and Accrued Interest.

Coupons payable January and July at Ocean Bank, New York.

Secured by mortgage of the CANAL, its tolls, franchises, and EQUIPMENTS, and 400,000 ACRES of very valuable and carefully selected

IRON, COPPER, PINE, AND OTHER TIMBER LANDS,

Worth at the lowest estimate five to eight times the amount of the mortgage.

Whole Issue $500,000,

Of which a balance of only $160,000 remains unsold.

This Ship Canal—after five years labor and an expenditure of nearly a million of dollars, besides nearly half a million more for machinery and equipments—is nearly finished, and will be entirely completed the present season.

The tolls on the present commerce of Lake Superior would not only pay the interest on these bonds, but large dividends also to the Stockholders. This trade will be increased immensely next season when the grain from the great wheat-producing regions of Minnesota shall pass by this route (as it necessarily must) to the seaboard, by way of the railroad from St. Paul to Duluth, now just completed.

Send for maps and circulars.

For sale at 95 and accrued interest by

B. K. JAMISON & CO., Bankers,
COR. THIRD AND CHESNUT STS.
8 6tf PHILADELPHIA.

LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

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THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Judge Kelley's Views.

A Letter to the United American Mechanics—Elaborate Discussion of the General Labor Question.

The following exhaustive discussion of the relations of Chinese Immigration to the Labor Question, by the Hon. William D. Kelley, will be read with interest:—

PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1870.

John C. Libe, Esq., Recording Secretary of Science Council of the Order of United American Mechanics.

Dear Sir: Your favor covering the circular which you inform me you were instructed by your Council to transmit to me, with the request that I would "favor the members of the Council with my views upon the questions embodied therein," is at hand.

It is to be regretted that neither your note nor the circular propounds a question. The latter, however, embraces the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Council on the 5th of July last, which have reference to a question of great public and private interest. Having bestowed much consideration upon the subject to which they relate, I am grateful to the members of your Council for the opportunity thus afforded me of expressing my views thereon to so numerous and intelligent a body of my fellow-citizens as the members of the Order of United American Mechanics.

The preamble and resolutions assert that "a movement has been inaugurated in neighboring States to introduce Chinese labor on an extensive scale into this country, and that such movement, if successful, must operate to the great disadvantage of the American mechanic and laboring man," and that "the time has arrived" when the members of your Order should "use every exertion and exercise all the influence in their power to prevent the carrying out of this iniquitous and unjust measure." These propositions, I believe, involve the questions on which you request an expression of my views.

It is proper that, before proceeding to the consideration of details, I should say that I believe that humanity and the true interests of all the people of our broad, richly endowed, and diversified, but thinly-settled country, require us to welcome such of the people of all other countries as may, in pursuance of their own choice, come to dwell among us, adopt our language and habits, and help us develop our dormant resources and maintain our republican institutions.

But this proposition, broad as it is, does not cover those who may be brought hither by force or decoyed by false representation, for the purpose of being used without regard to their rights or those of the people at large. For instance, it does not embrace such as may be found to have been brought as slaves were from Africa in the early days of the republic, or coolies were from India, prior to the act of February 19, 1862, entitled "An act to prohibit the coolie trade by American citizens in American vessels," the text of which may be found on page 145 of 2d Brightly's Digest. Though but a new member at the date of its passage by the House of Representatives, it was my privilege to co-operate with its distinguished author, the late Hon. T. Dawes Eliot, in procuring the enactment of this humane law. Nor, again, does it apply to those who, being ignorant of our language and of the ordinary rate of wages paid for labor and the cost of living in this country, are seduced into coming here under a contract for years of labor for wages which, though in advance of those they might earn at home, are insufficient for the support of an American mechanic and the maintenance of his children while obtaining the education due to them in our common schools. Our laws should secure to the victims of such wrongs the amplest means of redress, and, at least enable them to return to their native land at the cost of the wrong-doer.

The coolie trade was suppressed by law because it was a system of violence and robbery; and as the system by which Koopmanschoop and others are attempting to induce hordes of Chinese laborers to come to this country under contract to work for wages upon which they cannot live as American workingmen should live, is an organized system of deception and fraud, it should be reprobated by our laws as sternly as the other has been.

You will observe that my opposition to organized efforts to stimulate Chinese emigration to this country is not based on hostility to the Chinese, but that it arises from their ignorance of the value and current price of the services they contract to render, of the habits of our working people, and of the general cost of living in this country; and that, coming as mere sojourners, to return at the expiration of a contract, they will be unencumbered by the expense of a family, or civic or social duties, and can afford to work for wages that will not enable an American citizen to maintain a home and educate his children as republican institutions require.

The constant aim of American statesmanship should be to secure to labor such a share of its production as may enable each laborer to make provision for age or adversity. Our country is so broad, and embraces so infinite a variety of soil, climate and resources that, had we the population and skill to convert every description of our raw material and avail ourselves of the diversities of our soil and climate, we might supply our own wants and maintain a rate of wages independent of those of other countries. But so long as part of our workshops are beyond the seas, and we depend on foreign shops for a large part of our manufactured goods, our rates must be affected by those of other countries.

Chinese wages are, I believe, lower than those paid in any other civilized country. American wages are the highest, and the two rates cannot be maintained in the same community. The attempt on an extended scale to commingle them would be as disastrous to the capital as it would be to the labor of the country. It would unsettle prices and cause anarchy in trade. A little reflection will satisfy any experienced business man on this point, as the employer who paid Chinese wages could always undersell those in the same business who sought to enable their workmen to live by paying them our customary wages for their work.

Sir Edward Sullivan, in his recent noble appeal for the working people of England, entitled "Protection to Native Industry," says:

"Wages in France, Belgium, Prussia, Austria and Switzerland are from thirty to fifty per cent. lower than in England; rent, clothing, food, beer, taxes and general charges are all in the same proportion; the habits of the people are economical in the extreme; the manufacturers have as much capital, science and enterprise, and the operatives as much skill and intelligence and technical education and industry, as we have; they get their raw materials very nearly at the same price as we do. The question is: Can our manufacturers, with higher wages, higher rates and taxes, higher general charges, and our operatives with dearer food, dearer clothing, dearer house rent and extravagant habits, produce as cheaply as they can?"

Let us press Sir Edward's point a little further and apply it to the question under consideration. A report just made to the Treasury Department by Mr. Edward Young, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, shows that English wages are as far below ours as those of continental States are below those of England. The report appears to have been compiled from ample data and with great care, making due allowance for the difference between gold and our currency and the number of hours of labor required for a week's pay. Without detaining you with too many examples, let me say that this official report shows that operatives in cotton mills in the New England and middle States, exclusive of overseers, receive 39.9 per cent more than in England, and that in the case of overseers the excess is 74.3 per cent.

The comparison of the wages paid in woollen mills is made from a wider field, as this branch of industry is growing rapidly in the west; it embraces the mills of Virginia, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas, as well as those of the middle and New England States, and shows that the "average advance of wages paid in the United States in 1869 over those of England in 1867-68 (both in gold), was 24.36 per cent." The rates paid in American paper mills, including those to boys and females, as ascertained from the mills of New England, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin, are 82 per cent. greater than in England. And as the last illustration drawn from Mr. Young's report with which I will detain you, workmen in iron foundries and in machine shops throughout New England, the middle and western States, and California receive for their labor 86 per cent. more than is paid in England.

Thus it appears that though the average English operative receives for his work nearly double the wages paid his continental competitor, he gets on an average little more than half as much as he would for the same work in this country. The welfare of our country, both present and ultimate, requires the maintenance of our scale of wages, and its advance whenever and wherever this is practicable. But how is this to be accomplished? How can the present rates be defended against competition with the productions of the underpaid laborers of England and the continent? I believe that a protective tariff is the only possible defence of our rate of wages. While the underpaid labor is performed in foreign countries, we may defend the wages of the American mechanic against competition by imposing on its productions, when imported into this country, duties equal to the difference between our wages and the lowest rates paid in competing countries.

An adequately protective tariff is the American workman's sole defence against ruinous competition by the underpaid workmen of foreign countries. But if French, Belgian, German, Austrian, or English mechanics could work for three, five or seven years for such wages as they receive at home, how could the wages of the American workman be defended against the destructive competition? I freely admit that I cannot see how it might be done. Can you or any members of your council show me? No tariff or other law can protect wages against home competition, and I am, therefore, opposed to permitting the importation of men who have contracted to work in our midst for a term of years at such wages as are paid in China, Austria, Belgium, Germany or England. The prevalence of such a system would, as your resolutions assert, "greatly reduce the pay for skilled labor, and thereby lessen the family comforts of the great body of the American people."

"Buy where you can buy cheapest," is a cardinal maxim of free traders and revenue reformers. It is plausible, but delusive. If applied to labor, it would bring Chinese workmen to us by the million. Yet the free trade agitators, both in and out of Congress, when vindicating this maxim, assert that the tariff which protects his wages and his chance for steady work, injures the workingman by increasing the price of the commodities he consumes. They also say that in addition to cheapening what he consumes, the laborer's market would be increased by a reduction of his wages, as we could then increase our commerce and ship our goods to foreign countries in competition with European manufacturers. To the thoughtless and inexperienced this is all very plausible. But with your experience and observation, you must perceive that to reduce the price of our goods low enough to accomplish this would require us to reduce our wages below the English standard, as the cheaper labor of France, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany and Austria are restricting her exports and driving the productions of England out of common markets. "Buy where you can buy the cheapest," the only doctrine by which the employment of coolie labor in this country can be justified, is not only ruining the working people of England, but uprooting many of her industries which were believed to be established on impregnable foundations, and is thus involving the laborer and capitalist in a common ruin. To attain cheapness she repealed, not only the duties imposed on food, but those which protected her labor against the competition of the lower wages of the continent. She entered enthusiastically upon the experiment of free trade, and has persisted in it for about a quarter of a century. What has been the result of this race for cheap labor and cheap goods? Its consequences have been such as I hope our country may long escape. British exports are not only stationary, but declining, and poverty and pauperism have increased so rapidly that the people of Great Britain are no longer able to consume their own productions as freely as they formerly could, and the demand for labor falls off under the double influence of declining export trade and home consumption.

In his recent work, entitled "Home Politics, or the Growth of Trade Considered in its Relation to Labor, Pauperism and Emigration," Mr. Daniel Grant demonstrates the correctness of these assertions by presenting from the highest official sources the number of England's paupers, and the value of her exports for the three latest years for which the figures had been compiled. They are as follows:

	Paupers.	Exports.
1866,	920,344	£188,917,536
1867,	958,824	181,183,971
1868,	1,004,823	179,463,644

After commenting upon the fact that more than one thousand paupers are each week added to the already terrible list, he says:

"Even this large increase does not indicate the exact extent of poverty—it points to the still wider field of misery that exists among the classes from which pauperism is fed. Let any one think what is the state of destitution through which a man passes before he is willing to accept relief and allow himself to be branded as a pauper. Those who know the working classes best know the profound abhorrence they entertain of the workhouse. Any privation, any sorrow, any destitution rather than that; and the natural inference is that the pressure of want is not only severe, but has been long enough sustained to have swept away all articles of clothing, as well as all household goods, before the sufferers bend to their fate."

Thus deplorable has been the effect on the laboring classes of England of the determination of her people to accept the glittering fallacies of the free trade school of economists, and buy labor and its products where they can buy them cheapest. Let us now glance for a moment at the effect it has had upon capital invested in special industries. It was soon discovered that the surface ores of the copper mines of Peru, which are dug by peons—another name for slaves—were cheaper than those of the deep mines of Cornwall and Devonshire. These, with all their machinery, have consequently been abandoned, and such of the miners employed in them as had saved sufficient to pay their passage have emigrated, and the balance with their families have gone to the workhouse.

The manufacture of silk had made prosperous towns of Coventry and Macclesfield, but Lyons and Rouen could undersell them, and regardless of the interests of their toiling countrymen, "the nobility and gentry" of England, looking only to the interests of the consumer, bought where they could buy cheapest, and the silk mills of Coventry and Macclesfield, with their expensive machinery, became worthless, and many of the people who had found employment in them went to the workhouse also. I could refer to scores of such instances, but they will occur to your own mind, and I will proceed to an illustration of a more general character.

Having heard that the home consumption of British cottons had, within a few years fallen off thirty-five per cent, I wrote to a friend who has resided in England for some years to learn whether this abatement was based on a mere estimate or was an ascertained fact. I could not credit the assertion. My correspondent, however, sent me copies of elaborate tables from a paper prepared by Mr. Elijah Helms, and read before the Manchester Statistical Society, and which was printed by the society. By comparing the home consumption of British cottons during the years 1866-7-8 with that during 1859-60-61, Mr. Helms shows that the decrease in that brief period had been equal to 211,933,000 pounds of raw cotton, or thirty-five per cent. I have also before me an able pamphlet, by a cotton manufacturer, entitled "An Inquiry into the Causes of the long-continued Depression in the Cotton Trade," which was published in London and Manchester in the latter part of last year, in which the fact is again proven. After spreading before his readers a large array of official figures the author says:

"The case stands as follows: Our entire exports of cotton goods to all countries have increased six per cent.; to India they have decreased thirteen per cent.; to the four principal continental countries they have increased forty-five per cent.; whilst the imports from these four countries have fallen off two and a half per cent. At the same time our home trade, *which should have been our principal support*, has fallen off thirty-five per cent."

The facts I have thus hastily thrown together address themselves not only to the artisan and laborer, but to the farmer and to him whose ample capital is employed in any branch of productive industry. What each wants is a steady and remunerative market for that which he has to sell, and this cannot be had when that great mass of consumers who live by toil are compelled, as they are in other countries, to labor for the least amount of compensation that will serve to keep soul and body together without an aspiration or a hope that is to be realized this side of the grave. No amount of foreign commerce would compensate the farmers and manufacturers of the United States for the curtailment of their home market that would inevitably follow the reduction of our wages even to the English standard.

To whose industry, enterprise, or capital can the more than one million English paupers give profitable employment? Or, who can sell his goods to that more numerous class from which Mr. Grant says "pauperism is fed," and who are selling "all articles of clothing as well as all household goods" in the vain hope of escaping the workhouse? Do you think that they know much about the color and quality of American wheat, or even of the flavor of the beef or mutton of "Merrie England," or are liberal patrons of any branch of industry?

The apostles of free trade regard the value of a nation's exports as the test of its prosperity. They worship foreign trade and commerce. From this test I dissent. That nation is most truly prosperous which has fewest paupers, the freest domestic trade, and whose people are able to enjoy most largely the comforts and luxuries of life as the rewards of their labor, even though it has no foreign commerce. To promote foreign commerce free traders would cheapen goods, although it is apparent that to cheapen them sufficiently to enable us to take her customers from England, and so increase our commerce, we must reduce our wages to a point below those she pays, for we must underbid her in order to induce them to buy from us. Regarding protective duties as an obstruction to commerce, they resist their enactment and strive to repeal or reduce them, although to effect either their repeal or reduction would inevitably compel a general reduction of the rate of wages; for were we to repeal the duties which now defend and protect the wages of the American mechanic, and secure to him our generous home market for his labor, our stores and warehouses would soon be gorged with the cheaper productions of the ill-paid labor of Europe, and the proprietors of our mines, mills, factories and workshops would be forced, by the want of a market for their higher-priced goods, to discharge their hands and close their establishments. Nothing can be clearer than this. And in three years from our abandonment of the protective system the workingmen of the country would suffer again the agonies endured in 1837 and 1857, and British statesmen would be able, as they then were, to comment upon the depression of American labor, and show that poverty and pauperism were increasing as rapidly in the industrial centres of the United States as in those of England. Indeed, such action on our part would be an unspeakable blessing to England. It would revive her commerce and some of the leading branches of her languishing industry. She has natural advantages, which counterbalance the lower wages of the continent in the production of many articles, among which I may name salt, coal, pig and bar iron, rails, both of iron and Bessemer steel, cast steel, and iron steamships, with all of which she would supply our market in the absence of protective duties and the venerable law which prohibits the granting of an American register to a foreign-built vessel.

But you may ask what has all this to do with the question upon which Science Council directed me to request an expression of your views? A moment's reflection will show you its pertinence. The danger you would ward off is the competition of underpaid labor; and if it be true that low wages, even in distant countries, against which a protective tariff can defend you, may in its absence overwhelm and destroy you, how much more enduringly destructive would be the effect of the importation of the hordes of men bound by contract to work in your midst at Chinese, French, Belgian, German, Austrian or English wages? If once established in your midst, no law could protect you against their competition; and I assure you and the members of your council that I have too just a sense of the rights and dignity of labor, and have toiled too long and hard to secure compensation even to the slave for his work in the shop, or cotton, sugar, or rice field, to permit me to approve of such an arrangement, let it promise what incidental advantages it may.

In conclusion, permit me to say again that I am not opposed to the voluntary emigration of the people of China to this country. If left to their own impulses, and to pay the cost of the voyage, those only will come who are of the better class and have by energy and thrift been able to accumulate a sum sufficient to bring them here and start them in their new home; but under a system by which each man's passage is paid and his subsistence while here assured, we will probably get the most abject and possibly only the most degraded denizens of the populous cities of China. Those who come voluntarily and at their own cost will take an interest in their adopted country and its institutions, acquire our language, and adopt our habits. Such an immigration would, like that from other countries, stimulate our general industries while increasing our productive power; it would, by peopling our vast territories that now lie waste and unproductive, enhance the demand for labor by increasing our home market and the carrying trade in which so much of our capital and so many of our people are engaged. But it may be more than this. It is in the power of the Chinese to establish among us many new and profitable industries. Let me mention, two, the introduction of which would injure none and benefit all of us. I allude to tea and silk. For tea we send abroad about $10,000,000 annually, and for silk about $20,000,000. We produce no tea, and are but experimenting in the production of raw silk, of which we import about $2,500,000 per annum for the use of our infant silk manufactories at Paterson, Hartford and Philadelphia, in some of which, I may remark, machinery is now used that was once profitably employed in Coventry and Macclesfield.

We have immense natural fields for the cultivation of both tea and silk, besides those of California and Arkansas, and the Chinese, the earliest and most successful cultivators of both, would benefit us immensely by transferring their experience and patient industry to our country. I would not, therefore, exclude them by any general denunciation. But to protect the right even of foreigners to fair wages for work done in this country, and to avert the dangers threatened to American mechanics by the importation of hordes of coolies, I would provide by statute that any contract made in a foreign country by which a person proposing to emigrate to any State or territory within the United States shall bind himself to labor for any term of years or months, at a rate of wages specified therein, shall be null and void.

Believing that a law embodying these provisions will be enacted by Congress at its next session, I remain, Yours, very truly,

WM. D. KELLEY.

THE GREAT FIRE IN CANADA.

Immense Forests Swept Away—Houses and Farms Destroyed—Thousands of Families Homeless—Narrow Escape of Ottowa.

The Ottawa *Times* of Aug. 19 says:—

Last evening the grand culminating point was reached; clouds of ashes began to come into the city, and the smoke got hotter and more blinding, and soon it was known that the fierce gale had fanned the fires into frightful proportions, and at that moment were travelling through the country at the rate of five miles an hour, and spreading in every direction. At a late hour it was learned that a district of ten miles in the township of Gloucester was in a blaze. Then consternation seized many, and in dread, the nervous demanded again and again to be told was there any danger of the flames getting into the city.

The scene in the city at 8 o'clock was indescribable. The fierce gale was at its height, the dust and ashes hissed down the street, while the smoke came rolling in, hot, yellow, and still more blinding. At 8 o'clock not a soul was on the streets, nor had there been for an hour.

At 11 o'clock a man came in from Gloucester and stated that the fire was only a mile from the city, making its way in by the railway track. Upon inquiry it was found that no danger was imminent from any quarter. However, arrangements were made in case of emergency, and men were put to watch. Indeed the city is surrounded by a belt of fire, and the smoke as we write is getting again thick and blinding. Heavy rains are the only thing that can better the present dreadful state of affairs.

At Gloucester throughout the whole night people were on the move in search for a place of safety or shelter; some were on foot conducting their children and picking their steps among the burning patches of ground, while others, both to save themselves and their horses, got on horseback and galloped at full speed over fields of fire. The scene was a dreadfully romantic one. Cattle ran madly in every direction, vainly endeavoring to find one place affording more shelter or comfort than another. Their continuous bellowing added much to the prevailing confusion and alarm. A howling hurricane crashing forests, smoky and suffocating gloom, an overhanging panoply of turbulent flame, the very earth in a blaze, general dismay and devastation made up the awful panorama.

Ironside village, comprising over fifty houses of the employes at the iron mines, was in a blaze. The whole village was destroyed, the smelting house among the other buildings. The smelting house was valued at $50,000. But all this destruction of property sinks into insignificance before the dreadful item of loss of life. The flames came rushing into the village from a southwesterly direction, and so terribly rapid was their progress through it that many persons were unable to escape and were burned to death. The township is a dismal waste.

The city, from the precautionary measures taken, was declared during the evening to be safe from the fires in the neighborhood, and even the timid went to sleep with a feeling of security. At the Chandiere a sharp look out was kept, and the large hydraulic pumps on the mills were kept constantly going, and the hose from them laid in every direction. The arrangements were timely and perfect.

The fires still went on their way through the different townships, lighting up the murky atmosphere, and they will continue so to do until heavy rains put an end to their progress. Although surrounded by raging fires of an immense extent, the city last night was safe.

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STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

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FREE OF ALL TAXES,

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These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

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FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Baltimore (via Halifax), Tuesday, August 23, at 1 P. M.

City of Washington, Saturday, August 27, at 2 P. M.

City of Paris, Saturday, September 3, at 12 M.

City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, September 6, at 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.;
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The ACHILLES will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday September 6, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, September —.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, August 27.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, August 27, at 8 A. M.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, August 31, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, September 7.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
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FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

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SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,

are now receiving freight at

FIVE CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, TWO CENTS PER FOOT, OR HALF CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

NOTICE.—On and after September 15 rates by this Company will be 10 cents per 100 pounds or 4 cents per foot, ship's option; and regular shippers by this line will only be charged the above rate all winter. Winter rates commencing December 15. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL,

28 5 PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week (at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.

AUGUST, 1870.

J. W. Everman, Friday, August 5.
Salvor, Friday, August 12.
J. W. Everman, Friday, August 19.
Salvor, Friday, August 26.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
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Or WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
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WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

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FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

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No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 115

PROPOSALS.

CHIEF MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
No. 126 WOOSTER Street, New York.

AUGUST 15, 1870.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 10 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1870, for the sale, on the part of the United States to the highest bidder, of the following articles of hospital bedding and clothing, viz.:—

Bedsacks, 15,000; Blankets, 10,000; Counterpanes, 15,000; Gutta Percha Bed-covers, 1000; Mattresses, hair, 300; Musquito Bars, 20,000; Hair Pillows, 6000; Pillow-cases, white, 20,000; Pillow-ticks, 20,000; Sheets, 30,000; Drawers, 20,000; Dressing-gowns, 15,000; Cotton Shirts, 20,000; Slippers, 10,000; Woollen Socks, 50,000; Towels, hand, 7000 dozen; Rollers, 200 dozen.

The above-mentioned goods are new, have never been used, and are believed to be in good condition, and will be sold as they now stand.

The Government will reserve the right to reject bids deemed either unreasonable, or from irresponsible parties. No bid will be considered for less of any one article than the amount advertised. Samples will be shown and any information given at the office, No. 126 WOOSTER Street, near Prince.

Terms cash. A fair length of time will be allowed to purchasers to remove their goods. Proposals to be indorsed "For the Purchase of Hospita Bedding and Clothing."

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief Medical Purveyor, United States Army. 8 18 6t

PROPOSALS FOR TREES AND SHRUBS FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 17th August, 1870.

Proposals for supplying Trees and Shrubs for ornamental planting of the National Cemeteries are invited from nurseries and gardeners in good standing.

The trees and shrubs should be securely packed and delivered at the railroad station most convenient to the garden or nursery. Bills and bills of lading, properly addressed, to be furnished.

The freight will be paid by the United States, and the bills will be settled upon receipt of the trees and shrubs at the places to which they may be consigned.

The orders will be given by the officer in charge of national cemeteries in this office upon estimates or requisitions from local officers.

It is suggested that the most convenient form of proposal will be a printed catalogue, with such discount on the whole or on any classes or kinds of plants as the proprietor may be willing to offer.

Purchases will be made wherever most advantageous to the United States upon the basis of the proposals thus received.

There are about eighty (80) national military cemeteries scattered over the whole United States; and some planting will probably be needed in each of them.

Proposals should be sealed and addressed to the Quartermaster-General's Office, marked "Proposals for Trees and Shrubs;" and they will be opened at noon on the 19th of September, 1870.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
8 19 6t Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

The most durable Green
will not fade, is brighter Color
Costs less than any other be-
cause it will paint twice as
much surface, Ground pure
only by the manufacturers
Sold by all paint dealers,
Office 122 N. 4th St.

OLLIVIER.

DOWNFALL OF HIS MINISTRY.

The Scene in the French Corps Legislatif on the 9th of August—A Full Report of the Debate.

The scenes which took place at the opening of the Corps Legislatif on the 9th of August were of the most agitating character, and reminded one forcibly of those which occurred during the first French Revolution. After the usual formalities observed upon such occasions had been complied with, M. Emile Ollivier, Minister of Justice and head of the Cabinet, rose and addressed the Chamber.

He said that the Emperor, having promised that the Empress would convoke them if the circumstances became difficult, the Government did not feel justified in waiting to call them together until the situation of the country had become compromised.

M. La Chard said that the country was already compromised, invaded.

President Schneider hoped that they would not compromise it, either in the Right or Left, by compromising the dignity of their deliberations. (Applause.)

After some exciting observations from the Marquis de Pire, whom it was very difficult to calm down, the Minister of Justice continued. The Government had summoned them together at the moment of the first difficulties. One or two corps of their army had met with checks, but the major part of it had neither been vanquished, nor even been engaged. The corps which had been repulsed had only been so by forces four or five times more considerable, and it had displayed in the combat a sublime heroism.

A voice from the Left—But it was compromised.

M. Jules Favre—Yes, by the incapacity of its chief. (Loud murmurs and protestations from the Right.) *Descend from the tribune, it is a shame.*

President Schneider—You do not want even to hear the facts. Take care, yot assume a great responsibility. (Applause.)

M. Raulleaux Degage—If the tumult continues I shall demand of the Chamber to resolve itself into a select committee.

M. Schneider—Let us deliberate tranquilly, and listen attentively to the Minister.

M. Emanuel Arago—In the safety of the public let the Ministers disappear.

The Minister of Justice, continuing—It displayed, I repeat, a sublime heroism which secured for it a glory at least as great as that of the victors. (Cries of "Arne! Arne!") All our soldiers who have fought, like those who await the hour of combat, are animated by the same ardor, the same impulse, the same patriotism, the same confidence in a speedy revenge. (Great applause.) None of our natural defenses or of our fortresses have fallen into the hands of the enemy; our immense resources remain intact. In place of allowing itself to be dejected by reverses which it did not expect, the country has felt its courage augmented by trials. (Continued applause.)

M. Jules Favre—Yes, in spite of its government the country is patriotic, but it is vilely governed.

M. Sigris, Minister of Finance—It was so well governed by you and your party.

The Minister of Interior—We ask of you to aid us in organizing the national movement, and to organize the levee *en masse* of all who are capable of bearing arms in the country.

M. de Jouvencel—No! no! Not with you. You are, of all others, the one with whom it is most impossible. You told us it was peace, and a few days after it was war. (Murmurs.)

M. Eugene Pelletan—You have lost the country. It can only save itself in spite of you.

M. Emanuel Arago—Yes, we will make all the sacrifices necessary, but not with you.

President Schneider—Gentlemen, if you prefer violence and confusion to study and deliberation, I leave you the responsibility of it. (Applause.)

The Marquis de Pire—It is shameful to enter into discussions at such a time. You should be unanimous, even if the Ministry be in the wrong. (Murmurs.)

A member on the Left—M. de Pire occupies the place of M. Jules Favre. I request M. Favre to yield it to me.

M. de Pire—Come and take it. I am ready to yield it to M. Jules Favre, but to you never. (Cries of "Oh! Oh!")

M. Vast Vimeux—It must be admitted, gentlemen, that you are doing all you can to aid Prussia.

The Minister of Justice—All is prepared. Paris is in a state of defense.

A voice on the Left—And at the same time in a state of siege.

The Minister of Interior—And its supplies of provisions are secured for a long time. The Garde Nationale Sedentaire is organizing everywhere. (Exclamations on the Left. Applause at the Centre.) The regiments of the Pompiers de Paris (firemen), and the Custom-house officers are being combined with the regular army. All the men of the maritime inscription who have served more than six years are recalled. We have abridged the formalities to which the engagements of volunteers have been subjected. We are filling with our disposable forces the gaps in our army, and to fill them the more completely, and assemble a fresh army of 450,000 men, we propose to you in the first place to increase the Garde Nationale Mobile by incorporating in it all the unmarried men of from twenty-five to thirty years of age and to accord to us the possibility of incorporating the Garde Mobile in the active army and to call out under the flag all the disposable men of the class of 1870 (applause). Shrinking before none of the duties which our situation imposes on us, we have placed in a state of siege Paris and the departments menace by the enemy. To the resources which they dispose of against us the Prussians hope to add those which may spring from internal discords.

A voice on the Left—*Allons donc.*

M. Eugene Pelletan—This is shameful.

M. Rampont—Withdraw that word, M. le Ministre.

M. Pelletan—Yes, let that word be withdrawn, or I shall demand that the Minister be called to order.

The Minister of Justice—And they consider the disorders at Paris as being worth an army to them. (Fresh murmurs on the Left.) That impious hope shall not be realized. No! the immense majority of the inhabitants of Paris will preserve their patriotic attitude. With regard to us we appeal for aid, not only to the courageous and devoted Garde Nationale, but to the Garde Nationale of the whole of France. (Applause.) And we shall defend order with all the more firmness of soul, because on this occasion especially order is safety. (Applause on the Right.) And now, gentlemen, in reply to the interruptions by which I have been greeted during observations that I could not discontinue, a single word, so as not to return to the subject again. The circumstances are such that it would be failing in what we owe to the country to waste a minute in discussions on persons. (Ironical exclamations from the Right.) There is a time to speak for men with hearts and a time to preserve silence. Let accusations be formalized against us. We are not vanquished, thanks be to Heaven, but we appear to be so. People may doubt of our capacity to sustain the weight of events.

A voice on the Left—Yes, we doubt it.

The Minister of Justice—Let reproaches and cruel words be heaped upon our heads. We shall preserve the most complete silence. We shall reply only when there is a question of defending the measures that we propose, or of opposing those that we believe to be dangerous. And if the Chamber does not place itself behind us (murmurs on the Left), I shall express myself in a clearer manner. The Chamber would be wanting in the first of its duties if it backed us having in its mind or in its head the least distrust. (Fresh murmurs on the Left.) I ask of it, therefore, and it is the only entreaty I shall address to it, in ascending, perhaps for the last time, to this tribunal.

A Member on the Left—We sincerely hope so for the safety of the country. (Protestations from several benches.)

The Minister of Justice—I believe that what I say can in no degree prove injurious to the safety of the country. I address a last supplication to the Chamber:—Do not let us lose our time in discussions. Let us act. If you believe—and God knows with what ardor we shall sustain the men whom you honor with your confidence—if you believe that others more than we offer to you, to the country, to the army, and to the national defense the guarantees of which it has need, do not discuss; make no speeches; demand the voting-urns, and cast balls into them signifying that we have not your confidence—that a new Ministry shall be immediately organized—that there shall be no suspension of the public action. Believe me, it is best to restrain that which can only be a return to what is past and to recriminations. We do not want to draw ourselves from your accusations; we belong to you: you can take us up when it pleases you, we shall be always here to undergo your reproaches and your anathemas. But I beseech of you now to think only of the public peril, to turn your attention only to the country. Dismiss us if you please immediately, and without form, for what is imperative above all things is not to indulge in national efforts, nor to discuss, but to act.

The Minister descended from the tribune looking extremely pale, and apparently in a state of great exhaustion. He resumed his seat without receiving any of the congratulations by which he is usually greeted after speaking. M. Latour du Moulin then offered the following motion for the adoption of the Chamber, stating it was signed by Deputies who were at once Liberal and Conservative; in fact, some of the most liberal among them:—

> "The undersigned Deputies demand that the Presidency of the Council of Ministers shall be confided to General Trochu, and that he be charged to form a Cabinet."

Before the proposition was discussed, it was agreed that General Dejean, Minister of War *ad interim*, should read his *expose de motifs* relative to the project of law for the increase of the military forces of the country during the duration of war. After the bill had been read the Minister demanded that it should be considered as a measure of urgency, and sent to the Bureau. The discussion was then resumed. M. Jules Favre proposed two resolutions, the first having relation to the armament of Paris, and which was couched in the following terms:—

> "Considering that the enemy has invaded the soil of France, that our army, erect and always devoted, is ready to repel him, it is the duty of every one to unite with it in its efforts. That is the right of every one to claim a weapon for the accomplishment of this duty. Considering that according to the avowal, even of the Minister of War, the foreigner is marching upon Paris, that in presence of such a peril it would be a crime to refuse to every inhabitant of the capital the musket which is necessary for the defense of his home. (Interruption.) That the whole population demands to be armed and organized as a Garde Nationale, electing its chiefs, the Chamber therefore decrees that there shall be immediately distributed in the Mairies of each arrondissement of the city of Paris muskets to all able-bodied citizens inscribed on the electoral lists. The Garde Nationale shall be organized in France according to the terms of the law of 1851."

In supporting his proposition, M. Jules Favre said that they were in presence of events which exacted upon their part a supreme effort, but also the wisdom which should insure and render it salutary. Now, for that it was indispensable that the military forces should be concentrated in the hands of a single man and that man should not be emperor. (Applause on the Left.) It was absolutely necessary that the Emperor should quit headquarters. He ought not to exercise the supreme command. He had been unlucky; he should return. (Applause on the Left.) But this was not all: it was indispensable that, if the Chamber wanted to save the country, it should take in hand the necessary power. (Assent on the Left, protestations on the Right.)

M. Vendre—Do you want to deliver us over to the enemy?

M. Jules Favre—When the incapacity of those who govern has conducted it to that state which it can only regard with rage and anger, and which nothing could have led it to anticipate, it is time for it to confide itself to its representatives. (Interruption from several benches; applause on the Right.) And it is for this reason that I deposit on the bureau the following resolution:—

> "Considering that, notwithstanding the heroism of our army, the soil of the country is invaded, that the safety of France and the duty of defending it to the last extremity command the Corps Legislatif to take the direction of affairs." (Fresh interruption of opposite character.)

"Yes, gentlemen," continued M. Favre, "it is only we that can save ourselves. If we leave, for ten minutes longer, power in the incapable hands in which it rests at present, we are lost. (Murmurs.) Do what you please. With regard to myself, I disengage my responsibility. I have said what my conscience dictated to me. There is no question here of recriminations, or of attacks upon persons; they are foreign to us at present. I see only the future, and for me the future is this:—If you continue for a minute longer the deplorable system which has lost France, we shall be exposed to the greatest misfortunes. (Violent interruption.) For these reasons, in conjunction with others of my colleagues, I deposit the following proposition on the bureau:—

> "The Chamber decrees that an Executive Committee of fifteen members, chosen in its midst, shall be invested with the full powers of Government to repel foreign invasion."

President Schneider—Your proposition is of an essentially revolutionary character, and consequently I can neither accept nor submit to discussion a motion of such a nature.

M. Granier de Cassaignac—This is a commencement of revolution, lending a hand to the commencement of invasion. The Prussians are awaiting your action. (Loud protestations on the Left.)

M. Esquiros—It is you who brought them in voting for war.

M. Tashar—It was your incapacity which brought them.

M. Granier de Cassaignac—When Bourmont, of odious memory, sold his country (violent interruptions), he did nothing more thad you. (Murmurs on the Left.) Bourmont was at least a soldier who had looked in the face and near the enemies of his country, while you shelter yourselves behind your privileges. (Murmurs.) You propose to destroy the government of whom? Of the Emperor who is facing the enemy. (Applause and murmurs.)

M. Girault—We want to save the country by any means, and we shall save it.

M. Granier de Cassaignac—We have come here (increasing noise on the Left), we have come here under the conditions of our oath, which constitutes our character, and which creates our inviolability. (Murmurs.)

M. Eugene Pelletan—There is no oath in the face of perjury.

M. Granier de Cassaignac—You shall hear me to the end.

M. Jules Simon—It is you who provoke civil war.

M. Emanuel Arago—Let M. de Cassaignac be called to order. And you, Ministers, summon us before a Council of War. (Prolonged agitation.)

M. Granier de Cassaignac—When by a revolutionary act, men take back their oaths, they lose at once their inviolability, and the character which results from it, to become simple members of a faction. And I declare to you that if I had the honor of sitting on the Government benches, I would have all you signers of these propositions brought before a Council of War. (Loud and prolonged protestations from the Left.)

M. Jules Simon, descending to the hemicycle, and gesticulating violently—We are ready to go before a Council of War, and if you want to shoot us, we are prepared.

President Schneider—I ask that France may not have to complain of her representatives, and that the foreigner may not derive strength from your divisions.

M. Cremieux—Phrases are useless; we leave to M. Granier de Cassaignac the responsibility of his words.

M. de Pire—We shoot no one, but we send to Charenton those who are wanting in patriotism.

A scene of great excitement and agitation followed, and several Deputies of the Left, including M. Garnier Pages and M. Jules Ferry, went into the hemicycle, and addressed the Minister of Foreign Affairs in violent terms. It was reported about town that the latter had received a slap in the face from a Deputy, but the fact was not so.

The discussion was continued in the same violent and personal strain for some time, and finally a resolution of want of confidence in the Cabinet, proposed by M. Latour du Moulin, was put from the chair and negatived. A second resolution, proposed by M. Clement Duvernois, was couched in the following terms:—

> "The Chamber, decided to sustain a Cabinet capable of organizing the defense of the country, passes to the order of the day."

The Minister of Justice declared that the Cabinet did not accept this order of the day. It was put to the vote and adopted by the Chamber. At the request of M. Ollivier the sitting was suspended for a short time. On the proceedings being resumed, M. Ollivier, the Minister of Justice, rose and said:—

GENTLEMEN:—After the vote of the Chamber, the Ministers presented their resignation to the Empress Regent, who had accepted it, and I am charged by her to declare to you that with the consent of the Emperor, she has intrusted the Comte de Palikao with the task of forming a Ministry. (Applause at the Right and Centre; murmurs at the Left.) I will add, that during the few hours that separate us from the formation of a Ministry, we shall continue to fulfil our duty, and that the new Ministry, whoever it may be composed of, can count, so far as we are concerned, on the most ardent, the most faithful, and the most devoted support.

The Chamber then adjourned.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.: arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisbur Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7·30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9·25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harris-burg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 5·15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·45 and 8·05 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 8·50 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 3·45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,

No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·30 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

The 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

August 1, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, ant 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.

NEW ROUTE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA

VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternooon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4·30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York......$3·00

" " " Long Branch...... 2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 1

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12·50 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, [illegible] A. M. & 3·30 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.

No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.

No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE,

Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,

4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15, 3·30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6·45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8·30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, July 18, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4¼, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P.M.

The 8·20 down train, and 2½, 3¾, and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., and 6½ P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9¼ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5¼, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6¼ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¼ A. M.

The 7¼ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05 A. M. and 6½ P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 9¼ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 8 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave

PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,

4 4 General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Administrator's Sale.

No. 215 N. Thirteenth street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE BEDDING, CHINA, GLASSWARE, CARPETS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

August 26, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the entire superior household furniture, etc. 8 24 2t

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THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale No. 1110 Chestnut Street.

NEW AND SECONDHAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Elegant Parlor Suits, in Plush, Reps, and Hair Cloth; Walnut Chamber Furniture, Cottage Suits, Carpets, Piano-fortes, Parlor Organs, Library Suits, Dining-room Furniture, French Plate Mirrors, Sewing Machines, etc.

On Friday Morning.

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of superior and elegant Household Furniture, Mirrors, etc. etc. 8 24 2t

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BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS CASH AUCTION HOUSE,

No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.

Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

August 26, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 8 20 5t

IMPORTANT SPECIAL SALE OF 400 CARTONS BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS.

On Monday Morning,

August 29, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, embracing full lines of fresh goods, of a well-known importation.

ALSO,

150 PIECES MILLINERY VELVETS AND PLUSHES,

in black and the most desirable colors and latest shades, just landed.

LYONS SATINS,

in black and rich fall colors, silk and linen backs.

ALSO,

An invoice of rich French feathers. 8 23 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.,

On Tuesday Morning,

Aug. 30, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 8 24 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)

No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN OUR BUILDING, WE WILL HOLD A SPECIAL SALE

On Saturday Morning,

August 27, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, an excellent assortment of household furniture, etc.

ELEGANT IRON STAIRWAY, ETC.

On Saturday Morning.

At the Rooms, elegant iron stairway, cost $2000; iron stairway; iron door; materials, etc. 8 25 2t

Sale at No. 616 Spruce street.

CHOICE ANTIQUE FURNITURE.

THE SELECTION OF MR. WM. KULP.

On Monday Morning,

Aug. 29, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 616 Spruce street, a selection of choice Antique Furniture, including—Three especially fine high case clocks, with bronze dials, in perfect condition; curious tables; chairs; bedsteads; cases of drawers; bureaus; secretaries; William Penn studio chair; looking glasses; Nankin and antique china and glassware; curious mantel ornaments; very fine old and rare engravings, framed; complete set andirons; shovel and tongs; bellows and foot stool to match; fine carpets, etc. 8 13 13t

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JOSEPH PENNEY, AUCTIONEER,

No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 28 tf

IN LOUISVILLE, KY

GEORGE W. ANDERSON. H. C. STUCKY.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

(Established 1826).

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.

Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.

Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.

Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. [8 19 3m

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ROOFING.

PHILADELPHIA

Painting and Roofing Co.

TIN ROOFS REPAIRED.

All leakages in Roofs warranted to be made perfectly tight.

SPENCER'S GUTTA-PERCHA PAINT

Will preserve Tin Roofs from Rusting and Leaking, and warranted to stand ten years without repainting.

This is the only Paint that will not crack or peel off. It is Elastic Paint; it expands and contracts with the tin, and leaves no cracks or seams open for water to get through.

IRON FENCES PAINTED WITH SPENCER'S PATENT IRON PAINT, made expressly for iron work, warranted not to crack or peel off; will retain its beautiful gloss for five years.

All work warranted.

All orders promptly attended to. Address

PHILADELPHIA PAINTING AND ROOFING COMPANY,

7 14 3m No. 53 N. SIXTH St., Philadelphia.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successfdl operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc, etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,

JOHN P. LEVY,

8 15§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

JOHN H. MURPHY, President,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE

and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

Office and Warehouse,

4 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DARING.

An Attempt to Rob the Paymaster's Safe at the Navy Yard.

Somewhat of a sensation was created in our Navy Yard about 3 o'clock this morning by the discovery being made that three burglars, or rather thieves, had attempted to rob the safe of the Paymaster. About the hour named the "officer of the night," whilst making his rounds, noticed a strange man stealthily lurking under the shadow of the main building on the south side of the Federal street gate. Accosting the sentry he asked, "What is that man doing there?" Scarce had the words passed his lips ere the fellow was noticed to give a signal to some one inside by means of a cord, and then dash off around the house, and there being joined by two others, all three cut across the parade ground and by means of two stools placed against the wall mounted it.

Two succeeded in getting over and escaping, but a sentry arrived just in time to capture the third. The fellow was just about jumping down when the sentry, pointing his piece at him, threatened to fire. With a sort of spasmodic action the thief ran his hand behind him for his pistol, but on second thought concluded that he would rather suffer capture than have a musket ball put through his misrable carcass. Descending he was at once taken in charge and placed in the guard house, a careful watch being kept over him.

The other two having entirely disappeared, the chase of them was given up, and an examination started. First it was found that the front door of the commandant's building had been fastened by means of two gimlets run in on either side, in order to prevent ingress from that quarter of the yard. The lock of the door leading to the paymaster's office was found forced, and the Lillie's safe, weighing over a ton, was found to have been rolled out and moved to the rear of the hallway.

Here two of the thieves had braced it to the wall, and by means of burglar's tools had bored two holes in it about three inches deep, each; thus far had they got when they were notified of their danger by the one who was watching outside. The safe this morning was moved back to its original position, the work requiring the united effort of 12 men. How the thieves, three only in number, managed to first move it, is somewhat of a mystery. The surroundings show that a piece of iron found in the cellar had first been used and broke; pieces of cord wood were then substituted and found to answer the purpose. The fact of three men being able to move such a weight with such help, only shows what strength desperation lends to a man. How the fellows entered is not positively known, but the main supposition is that, coming in as visitors during yesterday, they managed to secrete themselves in the cellar of the building, and there remained until after midnight, when they commenced operations. This they could readily have done, as the cellar is but little used except when whitewashing is being done at the yard, the lime being slacked and mixed therein. So hastened was the flight that they left all their tools behind them. The "kit," as the detectives term the lot, is the finest seen in this city for some time past. The drill is of highly-polished steel and a powerful and effective instrument. The "jimmy" is a solid piece of steel about an inch in thickness and three feet in length, with a curve of about four inches, being one of the finest we have ever seen. They were also provided with a dark lantern, bits in abundance, and all the other articles requisite for safe opening. Their shrewdness and knowledge of the place and of their business were shown in the fact that they carried with them no powder, they relying solely on first drilling, and then, by means of the "jimmy," forcing the door of the safe. To-day is pay-day at the Navy Yard, and yesterday there was forwarded to the paymaster a check for $200,000; but on account of some delay the greenbacks were not drawn therefor. The thief who is captured is a stranger, but whether the others are or not is not at present ascertainable. Be that as it may, however, the fact is patent that the fellows were well posted as to the proper time to attack the safe, although, owing to the unusual delay above mentioned, even had they succeeded in forcing it they would have got nothing.

The prisoner was visited by Detectives Franklin and Lukens this morning, but refused to give his name. He is supposed to come from New York. On his person was found a ticket from Utica to New York, via Rochester, a lady's gold watch and chain, and a gold lead pencil. The watch is medium sized, both covers enamelled. On the front is the letter C or G formed of pearls and diamonds, and on the reverse a leaf. It is much worn, and numbered 28,119, Breithing & Laederich, makers, "Cheaux de Fond, Suisse." The chain is a twisted one, the links being small.

The fellow seems very anxious to obtain possession of the latter-named articles, but the detectives retain them in the hope that they may lead to some other discoveries. The prisoner will be held at the Navy Yard until the matter is cleared up. He is one of the two who were working inside, as on him were also found three screws fitting the "drill."

BAGGING COWS.—The Quarterly Session of the Criminal Court of Montgomery county, held in Norristown, closed on Saturday last. Among other important cases tried was a suit by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, against John Kennedy, of Port Kennedy, charging him with "bagging" cows, keeping them some twenty or twenty-four hours without being milked. This, it is understood, is practiced by cattle-dealers that the cow may appear as a good milker. Mr. Kennedy is one of the largest dealers in the county, and a gentleman of great wealth and influence in his neighborhood. He produced some twenty witnesses, who testified that no injury or suffering would ensue from keeping the animal twenty or twenty-four hours from her calf and without being milked. The society, on the other hand, by their agent, Mr. Kilpatrick, three experienced dairymen, and two eminent medical practitioners, testified positively to the contrary. The jury, after more than an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of "not guilty," the county to pay the costs. There is still a suit pending against Mr. Kennedy for cruelty to calves in muzzling them. This lies over until the next term of the court. Counsel for the society, D. H. Mulvany and Henry Livessy, Esqs.; for the defense, J. Boyd and B. M. Boyer, Esqs.

POSITIVELY THE LAST.—The last excursion of Beck's Philadelphia Band, No. 1, is now advertised for Saturday, August 27, over Camden and Burlington County and New Jersey Southern Railroads to Long Branch, when all who wish to enjoy a really delightful day's pleasure will do well to be on hand. All who wish to attend will do well to procure tickets some time in advance, before the supply is entirely exhausted. For list of places where tickets can be bought at any time previous to 7 o'clock P. M. on Friday evening, see advertisement in another column. On this occasion the excursionists will be able to spend eight hours at Long Branch, and can witness the trotting matches to take place on that day, and the review of Fisk's celebrated 9th New York Regiment now encamped in the locality.

A RAID.—About 1 o'clock this morning the Delaware Harbor police made a raid upon the "wharf rats," who have of late been playing sad havoc amongst the fruit stored on the docks. From Market to Vine street they found over fifty of them, of all ages, sex, and colors. One fellow named Henry Rye, hailing from Nebraska, was captured with a watermelon under his arm, and was locked up. The others were driven off.

WARD EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—At a meeting of the Twenty-sixth ward Executive Committee, held last evening, Frank Gwynn, Jr., Joseph K. Fletcher, and James M. Newlin were elected delegates to the convention to revise the rules of the Republican party.

DOG DETECTIVES.—During the week ending to-day the dog detectives captured 119 unmuzzled canines. Fifteen of these were redeemed, and the rest transformed into sausages, glycerine, etc.

JUVENILES.

Attempted House Robbery.

About 6 o'clock this morning three lads entered the yard in the rear of the residence of William S. Hansell, No. 1410 Arch street, for the purpose of robbery. One of their number was hoisted by the other two to the top of the kitchen door, the transom glass of which he broke, and then entered the kitchen. Between this place and the dining-room was a door, the upper portion being plate glass. This he also smashed in order to gain ingress. He then proceeded to open the dining-room window, which done, one of his companions entered, the other remaining outside to keep watch. About this time a colored girl living on Cherry street saw the boy No. 3 in the yard, and called the attention of Officer Davis, of the Sixth district force, to the fact. The officer forced the gate, when the watcher skedaddled. Climbing through the window, he made a search, and under the piano in the parlor found the other two lads. They gave their names as James Devine and James Hughes, aged fifteen years each. This morning they were taken before Alderman Jones, and committed for a further hearing to-morrow.

HOUSES RANSACKED.—During Tuesday night and yesterday the residences Nos. 520, 522, and 524 North Nineteenth street were entered by thieves and ransacked, everything of value in the shape of clothing, silverware, etc., being carried off. The occupants of the dwellings are all absent in the country. No. 520 is the residence of H. W. Colesberry, No. 522 of Edward Ely, and No. 524 of a gentleman named McElroy.

A HEROIC WOMAN.

She Plunges Into the Water and Rescues a Man from Drowning—Other Acts of Self-denial.

The Boston *Herald* says:—"On Sunday a party from Charlestown, consisting of Mr. Thomas McLaughlin, the oarsman, his wife, and Mrs. H. E. Trimble, wife of Captain John Trimble, were spending the afternoon at Hull, when the former procured a small boat and took the ladies out for a pull round the bay. They had been out but a short time when Mr. McLaughlin complained of a bad feeling in the head, and requested the ladies, who were both accustomed to boat sailing, to take the oars, which they did, sculling the boat for a considerable distance; Mr. McLaughlin in the meantime sitting in the stern. In a few moments he swooned and fell backwards into the water, which at that point was some forty fathoms deep. Mrs. Trimble immediately jumped to his rescue, and as he came to the surface threw him an oar, which he was unable to notice, as he presented a livid appearance, and was apparently in a drowning condition. Discovering his helpless state, and appreciating the importance of quick work, Mrs. Trimble, who had a slight knowledge of the art of swimming, sprang from the boat into the water, a distance of some six or seven feet, and succeeded in clasping Mr. McLaughlin around the body with her left arm, keeping him and herself at the surface about eight or ten minutes, and until the arrival of a boat containing two soldiers from Fort Warren, who took the drowning man into their boat, the heroic lady refusing to be taken in until after he was secured.

"Mrs. Trimble is the wife of Captain John Trimble, of the brig Timothy Fields, now on a passage from Washington, D. C., to this city, and the above is not the first instance of her coolness and bravery. She has been her husband's companion on his voyages for twenty-one years, and on one occasion last spring, while off Nassau, N. P., the vessel they were in (the schooner Emily Willard) became disabled, and her husband being confined to his cabin by sickness she took charge of the vessel, and though the crew mutinied she kept them in subjection and brought the vessel safely into port. The particulars of this affair were published at the time, and it will be remembered Mrs. Trimble received a medal for her bravery on the occasion. In her efforts to save Mr. McLaughlin, Mrs. Trimble so strained the muscles of her left hand that yesterday it was very badly swollen and she was otherwise physically prostrated."

CHINAMEN AND THE RAILROADS.

Arrival of 160 of Koopmanschap's Celestials at St. Louis.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 22d inst. says:—

The influx of Chinamen engaged to work on Southern railroads still continues, and is growing in proportion. Yesterday five car loads came by the North Missouri Railroad. These were 160 men in the party, and they were sent from San Francisco by Koopmanschap & Co., who had made a contract for furnishing them with the Selma and Gulf Railroad Company. They are to be employed as laborers in the construction of this railroad, and have contracted to work three years. Each laborer is to receive $16 in gold monthly, free board, lodging, water, and fuel. The contract stipulates that the working hours shall be ten hours per day, six days in the week; that there shall be five cooks; that a sufficient quantity of rice, pork, fish, beef, and vegetables shall be furnished: that when a man falls sick he shall receive no wages, but provisions, and guarantees free return to San Francisco after the term of service. There is one interpeter who has to receive $75 a month, and there are four foremen who will receive $40 a month.

The men were small in stature but apparently robust and intelligent. There was one female, the wife of the interpreter, in the party. The whole were under the charge of Mr. F. Croen, agent of Koopmanschap & Co. They left San Francisco on the night of the 12th instant, and came overland by the Central and Union Pacific Railroad, the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, and the North Missouri Railroad, and arrived yesterday morning. They left at 5 o'clock by the Iron Mountain Railroad, for Selma, Alabama. Most of them have lived in California from five to fourteen years. The route by railroad is preferred more than that part which is by river.

Imperial Duty.

A person present gives one or two touching details in reference to the Emperor's departure for the front. At the moment of getting into the train the Emperor and the young Prince were calmly bidding adieu to the Empress, whose attitude and firmness did not belie either her courage or high spirit. The Emperor, holding his son by the hand, was getting into the carriage, when her Majesty, embracing the Prince, said to him, "Good-by, Louis—and, above all, do your duty!" "We will all do it," said the Emperor, with a firm voice. In another instant the train started. At this moment the Empress covered her face with her hands, and endeavored in vain to keep back the torrent of tears which burst forth. The Princess Clothilde spent the rest of the day with her Majesty.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The gold movement continues to monopolize the attention of the street to the exclusion of speculative interest in the other markets. Nor is it the more readily understood the more it engrosses attention, but is gradually getting to be of the nature of a puzzle, such as appears in many magazines the solution of which, being quite hopeless to the ordinary mind, is promised in a subsequent number. So here to-day it exhibited some curious features, opening active and strong and advancing rapidly one per cent. from the figure of the first sales. From that it weakened and went off ⅝ per cent., but rallied again ⅛ to ⅛, and continued steady for some time. Suddenly it became panicky and dropped 1 per cent., but as quickly recovered, advancing rapidly in successive fractional stages. Here it stood at the formal closing of the room (117⅞), but subsequently advanced a further ⅛ per cent., which, however it again lost, leaving off at the same figure. The precise causes operating to produce these fluctuations it would be difficult to state positively. The story of a pool having been formed gained further credence early in the day, and may have stimulated a closing out of the remaining short interest left over from yesterday, and so produced the first advance. That this short interest has been gradually eliminated is shown in the rates of the gold loan market to-day, which ranged from flat for borrowing to three per cent. for carrying. The subsequent gradual decline is explainable by the fact of the Government selling gold to-day, $1,000,000 being the amount announced, yet the Secretary having the option to take all bid for. This is still further borne out by the fact of the sudden drop being occasioned by the report that the Secretary had availed himself of such privilege. This latter incident, however, is in itself a puzzle, the whole amount bid for being only $2,050,000, and the award of $1,000,000 having been made and posted on the bulletin board in front of the cashier's desk in the Sub-Treasury building for some time before the excitement in the Gold Room referred to the report of a different result commenced. The speedy contradiction of this absurd canard naturally enough produced a rally in the market, the later fluctuations being easily enough understood as occasioned by the agitation of the market after so sudden a break. In regard to the pool, concerning which so much is said in Wall street, it would really seem as though in that discussion it began and ended. There may be such a combination as is spoken of, although it would be a hazardous undertaking and would certainly never reach the proportions of that of last year: but the most reasonable explanation of the excitement yet concerning it, in the absence of any proof of the pool, is that parties suspected of forming it industriously circulated these reports themselves, being desirous of creating an impression that such an influence is operative on the market. If they could once obtain general credence in this regard, knowing the truth, it would be as good a point to them as a genuine pool; indeed, better, as being safer than any that could be formed at the present unsettled period. Beyond this, which could fully account for whatever of artificial movement the market to day presented, this terrible *bete noir* of Wall street does not seem to be very formidable this time. The war news was mostly inoperative in the Gold Room to-day from its indecisive character. A slight decline in bonds in London early in the day may have helped the first reaction, but there was nothing in the reports of the London market later in the day to influence the premium here."

A GHOST STORY.

Sue Mundy and His Phantom Bride Revisit the Glimpses of the Moon.

A recent number of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* has the following:—

Many of our readers remember the daring exploits of Jerome Clark, alias Sue Mundy, the notorious guerilla and robber, during the war, and his subsequent execution in this city by the military authorities. The story of his life and crimes has been revived in a very singular manner. For some weeks past the people living near Eighteenth and Broadway, the place of his execution, have been startled by strange sighs and sounds. The ghost of Sue Mundy has been seen flitting across the commons, in the vicinity of the fatal tree, at all hours of the night. Sometimes alone, with his hands pinioned behind him and the fatal cap drawn over his eyes; again, dangling in the air, with a rope around his neck, struggling as if in the agonies of death. At other times he was accompanied by the girl who so fondly and truly loved him, all steeped in crime as he was, and to whom he wrote so affectionately with his manacled hands a few hours before his death. Many of the people were skeptical on the subject, and attempted to solve the mystery. The strange couple were seen by hundreds of people, but always when closely approached mysteriously disappeared—vanished into thin air. Every attempt to solve the mystery only tended to deepen it, and many of the people of the vicinity finally believed that the objects that they saw were Sue Mundy and his phantom bride. The ghosts got to be a real terror, and the nervous maidens and children were afraid to venture out after dark. The ghosts finally got to be such an annoyance that the police were appealed to, and on Sunday night last Lieutenant John Shelly was informed that the ghosts were in full view. He went to the spot sure enough, and saw the tall form of a man, with a female all dressed in white, hanging on his arm, walking slowly in the direction of the fatal tree and finally take a seat. He went up to them rapidly, when the female in white suddenly disappeared, or at least seemed to do so. The Lieutenant hastened on and seized hold of the man, and the ghost story was at an end. The man was real flesh and blood and the female in white had not disappeared. She had only thrown a long black cloak over her white dress, thus concealing her from view, except upon a close inspection. They were a couple of lovers, who, for lack of a better place, had not chosen the fatal tree as a trysting-place, knowing its history. As there is no law prohibiting courting, the Lieutenant released them and explained the matter to the terrified people.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.

Terrible Self-Murder of a Leading Merchant of Newark.

The Newark *Advertiser* of last evening says:—

At noon to-day the city was shocked by the intelligence of the suicide of one of our oldest and most successful business men, Mr. Alexander M. Utter, of the firm of Jacobus & Utter, leather dealers, of No. 100 Market street. For some thirty-five years Messrs. Jacobus & Utter have been engaged in business in this city, and in that time had been unusually successful. Mr. Utter was a gentleman of the highest standing in his business relations and otherwise, and always won the kind consideration of all with whom he came in contact.

About 12 o'clock Mr. Jacobus, his partner, went up to the head of the stairs in the fourth story of the establishment, and seeing Mr. Utter reclining behind a bulkhead about four feet high, against the railing of the stairs, said:—"Come, Aleck, it is 12 o'clock," and descended the stairs. Eliciting no reply, and thinking that perhaps Mr. Utter was asleep upon the pile of leather behind the bulkhead, he retraced his steps, and beheld a sight which riveted him to the spot—the body of his partner cold in death, with a rope around his neck, which was fastened by a knot in a crack in the bulkhead, which had at some time been a door. Screaming for aid, he cut the fatal cord.

The unfortunate man must have died an excruciatingly painful death, by slow strangulation. The rope was about three feet in length. He evidently adjusted the rope around his neck, tied a knot in the end of a rope which he forced down a crack in the bulkhead, and then deliberately settled down upon the pile of leather. When found his tongue was protruding from his mouth, and his face was frightfully discolored. Mr. Jacobus, between whom and deceased the most friendly relations have existed since they entered into partnership, could give no cause for the rash act. He was free from debt, worth $60,000, and their business was going on successfully.

The news of this shocking event soon became known throughout the central portion of the city, and hundreds flocked to the place of business of deceased, some eager to learn the causes which had led to the suicide, and others to gratify a morbid desire to look upon the ghastly corpse.

RAILROAD SUIT.

A Highly Important Case—$200,000 Involved.

The Nashville *American* of the 23d inst. says:—

There came up in the Chancery Court yesterday for adjudication a heavy and important railroad suit, in which the Nashville and Decatur Railroad is involved to the amount of $200,000. The General Assembly, by an act passed March 23, 1860, authorized the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad Company to issue coupon bonds to the amount of $300,000, maturing in ten years, bearing interest, payable semi-annually at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and to secure the bonds by a mortgage upon the road, its franchises, income, etc., subject to the prior lien of the State. Upon the first day of April, 1860, under this act, the company issued $205,000 of bonds. These bonds were secured by a mortgage upon the road, etc., and the trustee was empowered to take possession of the property mortgaged upon failure of the company to meet the interest or principal of the bonds.

The bonds matured April 1, 1870; $200,000 of them remain unpaid. The trustee filed his bill to foreclose the mortgage to secure possession of the property, and to have the company injoined from interfering with him in such possession. A motion was made to have the trustee appointed receiver. This motion is resisted upon many grounds, chiefly the following:—1. That the act of March 23, 1860, is void as being partial. 2. The act was not strictly pursued by the company. 3. That there was no consideration for the bond. 4. That the road is already in the hands of the company under a bond appointed by the Federal courts.

Great interest attaches to the case, and learned and able counsel are engaged on both sides.

—An ordinance was recently passed at Chinoa, Ill., increasing the liquor license to $500.

—Several young ladies of Charlestown, Mass., engaged in a swimming race last week for the championship. A Miss Lizzie Barrigan maintained a splendid lead until she had passed over three-fourths of the course. She was then compelled to drop out of the race in order to save the life of one of the contestants, who would have been drowned but for the prompt manner in which she went to the rescue.

—A woman arrived at Albany a few days since in pursuit of an absconding husband. After looking for him several hours without taking rest or food, she finally succeeded in finding him at a liquor saloon. High words followed, but the difficulty between them was soon arranged by the husband resigning to her all his personal property, on condition that she should never bother him again. At last accounts she was on her way to Indiana in quest of a divorce.

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R. HOSKINS & CO.,
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THOMAS DEPUY,
No. 37 S. SECOND ST., Above Chesnut,
Has just opened with a large and well-selected stock of CARPETINGS, of choice styles and qualities.
Also, WINDOW SHADES, RUGS, MATS, STAIR RODS, Etc. Etc., all of which he will sell at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. 8 24 3t*

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Prussian Relief Fund.

Important Banking Enterprise

A Dangerous New Counterfeit.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Land Case.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—A complicated case has just been decided by the Land Office, involving the right to nearly two sections of land in Sonoma county, California, reported from the San Francisco Land Office. It is that of O'Farrell against Beardin, Brians, and others. The decision rejects the claim of O'Farrell as well as the claims of several preemptors who fail to show compliance with the law, awarding to the others, according to adjusted boundaries, the respective tracts covered by their several improvements. An appeal has been taken to the Secretary of the Interior, whose decision will be final.

Secretary Robeson.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Secretary Robeson arrived here last night and is at the Department to-day.

Promoted.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Danforth P. Wright, U. S. N., has been promoted to a full paymaster, and Assistant Paymaster George W. Long, U. S. N., promoted to a passed assistant paymaster.

Relief for the Prussians.

The German clerks in the Government departments here have formed an organization for raising funds for the relief of the wounded of the Prussian army, each member voluntarily contributing, until the termination of the war, $4 a month.

Ex-Secretary McCulloch

will leave here about the 1st of January next for London, for the purpose of establishing a branch banking-house of Jay Cooke & Co.

Triumphs of American Sailors.

Private despatches received here say that all the boats entered from the United States vessels at the annual Victoria regatta at Hong Kong, China, won the prizes in the races in which they participated. The "ladies' purse," the crack prize, was won by Admiral Rowan's crew, trained and commanded by Lieutenant-Commander R. D. Evans.

A Dangerous Counterfeit.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—A specimen of a dangerous and remarkably well executed counterfeit twenty dollar note on the Shoe and Leather National Bank was received at the Treasury Department to-day from detectives of the secret service division operating in New York city. The lettering and paper is excellent, and the only feature to excite the suspicions of the general public is the rather dingy appearance of the engraving of the baptism of Pocahontas on the back of the notes. It is reported that the officers have strong hopes of capturing the counterfeiters at an early date and also of securing their plates.

Sale of Scrap Iron.

One thousand tons of scrap wrought iron will be sold at public auction at the Washington Navy Yard on the second of September.

The President.

It is reported that President Grant will attend the grand fair at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on the 7th of September.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Lieut. Roben has been ordered to the Severn. Lieut. Commander Cussel is detached from the Richmond and ordered to report for duty in the Asiatic fleet. Lieut. odd is ordered to the North Squadron of the Pacific fleet and Lieut. Black to the Brooklyn.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

General Sherman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—General Sherman has accepted the invitation of the Society of California Pioneers to participate in their celebration of the admission of the State into the Union, on September 9.

The French Demonstration

last night was very enthusiastic, and the American and French flags were carried with the tri-color.

Mr. Seward

has arrived at Sacramento, and will reach this city to-morrow afternoon.

The Republican Convention

has decided to nominate a municipal ticket separate from the ticket of the people's party. The Anti-Chinese Convention has made no nominations.

FROM NEW YORK.

Flouring Mill Burned.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The Ely flouring mills at St. Paul were destroyed by fire this morning, together with 1800 barrels of flour, 1000 bushels of wheat, 70 tons of mill feed, and 1000 empty flour barrels. Loss on building and machinery, $50,000. On stock, $15,000. Insurance on building, $20,000. The fire originated accidentally.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Stocks dull. Money 4@5 per cent. Gold, 117¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111⅛; do. 1864, do., 111; do. 1865, do., 111; do. 1865, new, 109⅞; do. 1867, 109⅞; do. 1868, 110⅛; 10-40s, 108⅜. Virginia sixes, new, 62; Missouri sixes, 90; Canton Company, 60¼; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 94⅛; Erie, 22⅛; Reading, 95⅜; Adams Express, 64⅛; Michigan Central, 118⅛; Michigan Southern, 91½; Illinois Central, 135⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 113⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 34⅛.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Cotton quiet and weak; sales of 500 bales middling uplands at 19⅛c.; middling Orleans at 20⅛c. Flour firm; sales of 8500 barrels State at $5·40@6·40; Ohio at $5·90@7·45; Western at $5·70@6·35; Southern at $6@9·75. Wheat quiet but firm; sales 28,000 bushels No. 1 spring at $1·30; winter red Western at $1·42. Corn steady; sales 31,000 bushels new mixed Western at 86@87⅛c. Oats firmer; sales 28,000 bushels State at 54@58c.; Western at 53@53c. Beef steady. Pork quiet; new mess, $28. Lard firm; steam, 16@16⅛c.; kettle, 17@17½c. Whisky firm at 94c.

FROM THE WEST.

Newspaper Sale.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* has been sold to the Wisconsin Publishing Association for $25,000.

Cincinnati Politics.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—The Democrats of the Eleventh Ohio District have nominated for Congress Ralph Leete.

The Republicans of the Seventh Kentucky District have nominated Mr. Brown, of Jessamine county, by acclamation.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—Cotton quiet and scarce, and nominally 19½c. Flour quiet and unchanged, with an improved demand. Wheat active; good to prime red, $1·35@1·45; common to fair, $1·10@1·25; Western red winter, $1·35@1·40; white wheat, $1·40@1·65. Corn—White, $1·05@1·12 for prime; Western white, 85@90c.; do. mixed, 75@90c.; Southern yellow, 90@95c. Oats, 46@48c. Rye, 15@90c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet at 92@93c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.	
$400 Leh 6s, '84.... 88	$1000 City 6s, N.c.101¾
$8000 Leh gold L. ls. 88	$5000 Am Gold..2d.117
$5000 do....b60. 88⅛	$5000 do.........116⅞
$7000 do....ls.b5. 88⅛	5 sh O C & A R.c. 44¾
$1000 do.....reg. 88⅛	6 do.........44¾
SECOND BOARD.	
$1000 C & A m 6s,89 95½	10 sh Leh Val..... 58
$1000 do......... 95	15 sh Cam & Am R.114¾
$100 City 6s, New.101⅛	100 sh Read R..b10.47·81
$1100 do.........101⅛	

—Mrs. Perry, a resident of Montana, Iowa, while suffering from rheumatism a few days since, inhaled too freely of chloroform, and died from the effects of it.

—The surgeons at the Indianapolis, Indiana, Institute have lately been operating extensively in the removal of tumors from women. None, so far, have proved fatal.

—The work on the great bridge of St. Louis is progressing in a very satisfactory manner. The abutments are to be of red and gray granite. The entire structure will probably be completed in 1872.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

The General Situation.

Probable Prussian Tactics

Burning of Chalons.

Prices of Food.

Bread 75 Centimes a Loaf!

LATE DOMESTIC NEWS

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Paris Without News.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Paris is utterly without news from the seat of war.

Metz Completely Isolated.

The entrenchments around Metz are complete.

Will the Emperor Abdicate?

It is believed that a deputation of the Corps Legislatif has gone to the Emperor in reference to his abdication.

A French Provisional Government.

The Corps Legislatif is now permanently guarded by troops. The announcement of the organization of a provisional government for France is imminent.

The Secret Treaty.

A quarter of a million of *fac similes* of the Benedetti secret treaty have been sold here since the war began.

The Belgian Stories Untrue.

The French stories of the Prussians having passed the Belgian frontier, or transported their dead and wounded through that country, are untrue. When the question was broached by Prussia, Belgium was inclined to yield on the ground of humanity, but finally declined.

The Storm in the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—*La Liberte* firmly demands of the Deputies, referring to the stormy session of the Corps Legislatif yesterday, to efface all individualities in our hour of need. We must not compromise the future of France.

The Great Financial Victory.

There must be but one grand object in view, the country. *La Liberte* says:—"France yesterday gained a great victory. In one day many hundreds of millions were paid into the Treasury. Prussia for two months has sought to procure a less sum vainly."

A Duke made a Colonel.

Michel Alois Ney, Duke of Elchingen, received three sabre cuts across the face at the battle of Gravelotte. He was promoted to a colonelcy on the field. The defense of Toul by the National Guard and the Garde Mobile is described as very gallant.

Bravery of Canrobert.

At Sainte Marie aux Chenes Marshal Canrobert threw himself before his troops, and after a sharp sword combat with a Prussian officer, drove the enemy back.

It is said that the garrison at Brussels has received orders to march to the frontier immediately.

Victoria Not Yet a Mediatrix.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The *Times* of this morning is authorized to deny that Queen Victoria had any correspondence with anybody on the subject of mediation, or that Gladstone is fearful that Prussia is becoming too strong.

The Situation at Metz.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A special despatch from Berlin says that since last Tuesday Metz has been completely surrounded by a strongly entrenched force of Prussians. No attempt at a sally had been made up to noon yesterday.

The Attempted Assassination of MacMahon.

Special to the N. Y. Telegram.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The report of an attempt to assassinate MacMahon is reported this morning, but without particulars.

Reinforcements for the Army

continue to go forward. Among others, a number of

Arab Chiefs

have gone to the front.

A Corps of Poles

is organizing for service in the French army. It is now positively ascertained that the camp at

Chalons Has Been Burned

by order of the commander-in-chief.

The Wounded.

Extensive preparations continue to be made for the reception of the wounded. Four large ambulances are kept ready in the Tuileries garden. The Empress yesterday personally visited the hospitals, inspecting the details of arrangements.

American Subscriptions to the Loan.

A number of Americans are among the subscribers to the new French loan.

The Prices of Food

in the rear of the Prussian army have advanced exorbitantly. Bread in Rhineland is seventy-five centimes a loaf.

Bombardment of Strasbourg.

A further bombardment of Strasbourg has taken place without any result.

The Gaietes Theatre in this city admits soldiers free.

Forty-five thousand Prussian wounded have been sent to Germany.

Probable Prussian Tactics.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—In the absence of official news from the armies, it is believed here that the Prussians will not hurry the attack upon Paris, but will turn their attention to the reduction of Metz and the destruction of Bazaine's army, leaving the Crown Prince to cut the French communication with Paris, watch MacMahon, and check any forward movement on his part for the relief of Metz. It is further believed that the Prussians are strong enough to disregard MacMahon's reinforcements, composed as they are of raw troops.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 25—1·30 P. M.—The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent. Consols, 91⅛ for money and account. Five twenties steady, of 1862, 87; of 1865, old, 86⅛; of 1867, 85⅛. Railways steady. Erie, 17; Illinois Central 109⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25—1·30 P. M.—Cotton declining; Pork, 150s; Lard, dull; Beef, 123s. 6d.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 25—4·30 P. M.—Consols, 91¼ for money and account. American securities steady. United States five-twenties of 1862, 87¼; 1865, old, 86⅛; 1867, 85¼; ten-forties, 82⅛. Stocks steady. Erie, 17⅛; Illinois Central, 109⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 22.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25—4·30 P. M.—Cotton closed with a downward tendency; middling upland, 9d.; middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales have been 9000 bales, including 2000 bales for export and speculation. Corn, 30s. Tallow, 43s. 6d.

LONDON, Aug. 25—4·30 P. M.—Sugar active. Turpentine firmer at 29s.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 25.—U. S. five-twenties heavy at 91⅛@91¼.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Customs Receipts

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The following are the customs receipts for the week ending August 20:—

New York	$3,392,599
Boston	415,181
Philadelphia	144,573
Baltimore	183,546
New Orleans, July 23	282,509
San Francisco, Aug. 13	180,391
Total	$4,598,799

Increase of Assessments.

Supervisor Krzyzanowski reports to the Internal Revenue Department from Georgia an increase of assessments during the first six months of 1870 over the same period in 1869 of $96,300.

Revenue Seizures.

Supervisor Cowan, of Ohio, reports the seizure by Collector Bowman, of the Seventh district of Kentucky, of the distillery of J. W. Lillard, for violation of the revenue laws.

Supervisor Fulton, of Pennsylvania, reports the capture of a still and the arrest of the parties illicitly operating it in the Second Pennsylvania district.

Also the seizure in the same district of ten barrels of snuff, and seven caddies of tobacco improperly packed and stamped.

Supervisor Foulke, of California, reports tha seizure of the distillery of Kernin & Co., San Francisco, the premises being worth $25,000; and 35,000 gallons of whisky, and a large quantity of grain.

The total value of property seized is not less than $60,000.

Conscience Money.

Treasurer Spinner received from St. Louis to-day a draft on New York for $296·45 conscience money.

FROM NEW YORK.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The steamer Samaria takes out four hundred and sixty thousand dollars in specie to-day.

Funeral of James B. Taylor.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The funeral of James B. Taylor took place this morning from the residence of his family, No. 303 Madison avenue. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Chapin, who highly eulogized the deceased.

The pall-bearers were A. B. Stout Courtland Palmer, Henry Grinnell, Horace Greeley, Anthony J. Bleecker, William J. Vermilye, James L. Sislie, Thurlow Weed, Comptroller Connolly, Collector Murphy, City Chamberlain Bradley, Moses H. Grinnell, Marshal O. Roberts, Postmaster Jones, and other prominent citizens present.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, August 1, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the first day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, except Montana and New Mexico, with the Stationery required for use in their respective districts for that part of the present fiscal year commencing October 1, 1870, and ending June 31, 1871.

There are in that portion of the United States for which proposals are solicited two hundred and twenty-eight collection districts, in each of which is an Assessor and Collector. These districts have been divided into geographical departments. Contractors are at liberty to propose to furnish Stationery to the officers of one or more of the Departments.

The following is a list of the States and Territories, and Districts in each, constituting the several Departments:—

First Department.—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York. Number of districts, 59.

Second Department.—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, District of Columbia. Number of districts, 54.

Third Department.—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas. Number of districts, 32.

Fourth Department.—Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, and Wyoming. Number of districts, 83.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5000), approved by a United States District Attorney, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned that the parties shall, in case of the acceptance of their bid, or any part of it, duly execute a contract with good and sufficient bonds for the due performance of the same.

The Commissioner reserves the right to consider and accept or reject each bid, item by item.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

Schedules of articles to be furnished will be forwarded from this office upon application, with conditions under which the articles are to be delivered.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Acting Commissioner.

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